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Fishermen's Strike Set; Bucharest Hit by Panic; Atherton to Be Elevated

The World's Day—November 12, 1943

Boston: Fishermen's Strike Called for Nov. 20

Approximately 1,500 Boston and New Bedford members of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, A. F. of L., will go on strike Nov. 20, unless favorable action is taken by the OPA and the War Labor Board to adjust price ceilings, said Capt. Patrick McHugh, Secretary-Treasurer of the Union, today. [Page 5.]

A total of $3,151,251.24—42 per cent of its goal—was announced by the Greater Boston United War Fund at its Dutch Treat Report Luncheon at the Boston City Club this noon. [Page 2.]

Advance sales of Christmas cards this year indicates the greatest mail load in history, according to Boston's Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly, who has just completed a survey of greeting-card manufacturers, who reported sales as high as 20 per cent over a year ago.

In Europe: Panic Breaks Out in Bucharest

Panic has broken out in Bucharest, as the Russians continue to advance, civilians are leaving the Rumanian Capital, and Government offices are moving to Braila, a grain export port 103 miles to the northeast, Radio France of Algiers said.

King Victor Emmanuel probably will abdicate within a few days and a regency will be established for his 6-year-old grandson, the Prince of Naples, dispatches from Naples said. [Page 1.]

The outstanding result of the Moscow tripartite conference was the mutual confidence and good will established, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said in his report to Commons. [Page 7.]

Lord Woolton, former Minister of Food, took over the newly created British Ministry of Reconstruction and the job of rebuilding Britain after the peace. Formation of the new ministry was announced Nov. 11.

The re-election of Montagu Collet Norman as Governor of the Bank of England for the 25th term beginning in April was announced.

Scores of scheduled trains in southern France were halted without notice by German order in the last five days due to heavy German troop movements toward the coastal area between Marseilles and the Pyrenees, it was learned in Madrid.

Dr. Alfred Rosenberg has been removed as Hitler's Minister of Civil Administration in eastern occupied territory, the Brazzaville Radio quoted a Swedish report as saying.

Washington: Atherton Named for Advancement

Ray Atherton, now serving as Minister to Canada, was nominated by President Roosevelt for advancement to the rank of Ambassador under an arrangement with the Dominion by which the two neighboring countries elevate their legations to the rank of embassies and their diplomatic representatives from ministers to ambassadors.

The anti-poll tax bill was reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The vote was 12 to 6. Six Democrats and six Republicans voted for the controversial measure, which would bar collection of a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in national elections.

The resignation of Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, has been accepted by Chairman Donald M. Nelson, informed sources reported. The resignation, not officially confirmed, probably will become effective within a few weeks.

The National Labor Relations Board ordered hearings started on Dec 6 as the first step in determining collective bargaining representation for 70,000 Western Union employees. If an election is held it would be the fourth largest in the board's history.

A resolution, ordering Manuel Quezon to retain the Presidency of the Philippines until civil government is returned to the islands, passed the House 181 to 107. It had passed the Senate with practically no opposition.

War Food Administrator Marvin Jones, announcing 1944 farm goals, predicted that because of the rise in wartime costs higher prices may be needed for some farm crops.

Representative Weichel (R) of Ohio, introduced a bill directing the Comptroller General to commence legal action against 19 ship owners for recovery of what he called "unholy and unconscionable profits" from chartered voyages to the Red Sea in 1941.

Government officials worked on upward price revisions for coal to compensate for the mine wage increases negotiated by Interior Secretary Ickes and John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes appointed two committees of coal operators to help him work out details concerning times and conditions of work in the coal mines, which are under Government possession.

National: Warship Delayed by Manpower Shortage

The Fourth Naval District of Philadelphia said that "an increasingly acute shortage of workers" partly due to Selective Service has delayed completion of the giant battleship Wisconsin, whose keel was laid at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Jan. 25, 1941.

Henry Ford said that if present plans work out big multiple-engine cargo-passenger planes will be manufactured at Willow Run after the war. "The Government has given us first option on Willow Run for postwar use and we plan to take up the option," Mr. Ford said.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey predicted "grave hardship" and public impairment in New York and 12 other Northeastern states unless the Federal government revises its economic policies to bring required stock feeding grain into the area.

The Office of Price Administration has lost in Federal District Court its fight to prevent Denver from adding a two-cent excise tax to the ceiling price of milk.

Sabotage: Germans Execute Eight Norwegians

Eight Norwegians were executed by the Germans at Tromsoe on Oct. 23 following their conviction on charges of "espionage and assisting espionage for the benefit of an enemy country," the Norwegian Telegraph Agency said.

Explosive and incendiary bombs hurled through the windows of a large radio-equipment factory in Copenhagen by saboteurs destroyed the plant and 700 radio sets, the Swedish Home Radio said.

The Lyons-Paris Express was derailed Nov. 11 by an unbolted rail, and three coaches, the engine and the tender were overturned, the Vichy Radio said.

Orient: Tojo Urges Home Front to Fight On

Premier Hideki Tojo warned the Japanese home front that Japan required the full mobilization of its people, the Tokyo Radio said. He explained the necessity for launching a women's mobilization program by saying that "no matter what happens, the people must fight until this war is won."

Americas: Chilean Sailors Replace Strikers

Sailors of the Chilean Navy loaded and unloaded ships in Valparaiso as a general 24-hour sympathy strike all but paralyzed port activities and produced a serious situation in streetcar and bus service, slaughterhouses, iron foundries, and lumber yards.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

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The Weather

Cloudy—Snow

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Boston Fails On Cashing In On War Boom

Other cities pile up cash while Hub's deficit is still $9,000,000—Postwar prospect is dark.

Failure to respond to the stimulus of a high-geared war economy that has placed other major cities in the black has prompted a general uneasiness about Boston's postwar financial outlook, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau warned today in a detailed review of municipal finance since 1938.

Noting the City's apparent inability to attain complete fiscal recovery at a time when other municipalities in the same population group are banking tidy surpluses, the Research Bureau draws a telling comparison of assessments and budget operations, and poses the question, "Where will Boston find itself when hostilities end?"

It's a question based on a number of uncomfortable facts that portend an unhappy answer. Observed by the Research Bureau in the five-year span covered by report, these facts are:

Big Loss in Valuations

1. Boston has lost nearly $100,000,000 in assessed valuation while six of 11 comparable cities, notably, such boom centers as Detroit and Buffalo, have picked up sizable increases.

2. Despite banner current tax collections, Boston's over-all revenue record as recently as 1942 was unimpressive with the combination of heavy tax losses arising from unstable valuations and tax refunds placing Boston at the bottom of the list.

3. While the property tax rate has been pegged around the $41 figure when the trend has been generally upward, the average rate in the cities apart from Boston was only $28.42 in 1942—or 30 per cent below the Boston tax rate.

4. Operating deficits incurred during the depression when tax delinquency was an accepted municipal phenomenon have been wiped out in 8 of the 11 cities compared although Boston is still laboring under a deficit of nearly $9,000,000.

Carrying the comparsion on the cash deficit a little further, the Bureau notes, for one, that Philadelphia, which was deeply involved in financial stress just four years ago, balanced its books in 1942 with surplus of $6,200,000, and St. Louis used no red ink in its municipal ledger this year for the first time since 1928.

Some Mitigating Factors

The Bureau concedes a number of mitigating factors, but doesn't hesitate to qualify even these. Boston's net bonded debt per capita is $90 per capita, which is comparatively low, but the debt re-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Russians Near Vital Center in Ukraine; Air Raids Blast Nazi Rail Links to Italy; Lend-Lease Placed on Two-Way Road

Roosevelt message and British White Paper mutual summary of reciprocal benefits.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—In coordinated statements President Roosevelt and the British Government have undertaken to show their respective countries that Lend-Lease has become a broad two-way street, and to disclose how much reverse Lend-Lease the United States is receiving from its British Allies.

The President, in a special message to Congress, and the British, in a white paper to Parliament, show that the British Commonwealth of Nations is now supplying reciprocal Lend-Lease aid to the United States at an annual rate of about $1,250,000,000, Taken in relation to national income, this represents nearly an equal contribution by each to the common cause of beating the Axis.

Simultaneously both reports reveal that the United States will stop paying cash to the British for foodstuffs and raw materials imported from various parts of the British Empire and will instead receive such supplies henceforth as reverse Lend-Lease.

Both documents appeared as Congress prepared to launch a sharp scrutiny into American Lend-Lease and other overseas economic operations, following charges in isolationist quarters that the United States is giving lavishly of its substance while receiving little in return from its Allies. Both documents represent first Anglo-American efforts to prepare the way for an amicable postwar assessment of mutual aid rendered among the respective United Nations.

Payments and Receipts

Congressional critics of Lend-Lease today for the most part maintained a strategic silence when asked to comment on the President's newest Lend-Lease report. Representative John McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, House Majority Leader, said it answered "a lot of these sniping rumors and attacks made on Lend-Lease."

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, isolationist, charged that the presidential and British documents "fall far short of the Senate's demands for full knowledge" and wanted to know who fixed the values of articles and services rendered and how they were fixed. The Senate Appropria-

Continued on Page 11, Column 3

Harris & Ewing

President Greets Hull on Return From Moscow

Upper: One of the first original photographs of the Moscow conference in session, brought back to the United States by Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Left to right: Fu Ping-sheung, Chinese Ambassador to Moscow; Secretary Hull; Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, and Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary. Lower: When Secretary Hull stepped from his plane after his 26,000-mile trip by air to and from Moscow, he was met first by Mrs. Hull and then by President Roosevelt, who made a special trip to the airport to meet his Cabinet Minister.

German line is broken in Kiev bulge and at Gomel — Three-way squeeze on Tokyo.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While the Russians in a spectacular overnight gain advanced to within 10 miles of the last north-south German-held railway through the Ukraine at Zhitomir, their Allies to the West bore down heavily from the air upon German rail lines to Italy with two-way attacks from Britain and the Mediterranean on Bolzano in the Brenner Pass, the Mt. Cenis Tunnel at Modane, France, and the rail center of Cannes on the French Riviera.

American Flying Fortresses yesterday unloaded their bombs upon the German factory city of Münster, while other formations ranged over military targets at Cherbourg and other points in France in a pattern of concentrated bombing in pace with the increased Allied air offensive.

The blocking of German rail connections with Italy is bound to have marked effect on the Italian campaign and should, in time, considerably increase the speed of General Clark's Fifth Army now slowed up by bad weather and German counterattacks.

The Russians, in order to have reached their present position 10 miles from Zhitomir, must have pressed forward in an overnight march of some 18 miles. They are now within 70 miles of the old Polish frontier, and unless the Germans are able to stem this persistent tide, their forces on this sector will be cut in two.

The German lines have also been broken in the Gomel sector of White Russia and the Kiev bulge is fanning out to the west, northwest, and southwest, with the Nazis still unable to check it.

Confidence of Allied striking power on the Pacific Front rang in the words of Admiral Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, who promised the Japanese "no rest" from now on, in an Armistice Day speech that boldly indicated the coming triple-squeeze play that is planned for Tokyo.

Meanwhile, the Marine garrison on Bougainville has been reinforced by Army troops and the bridgehead, established along a six-mile front, seems solid enough, in the opinion of Allied headquarters in that theater, to withstand any further Japanese threats.

Flat denial comes from both General MacArthur and Admiral Halsey of Japanese claims of the sinking of numerous American warships in the Bougainville operation. Not a single Allied warship was sunk, although some were damaged.

The Japanese cannot say the same, however, for it is reported they have lost three cruisers and eight destroyers, with 11 cruisers and four destroyers damaged.

From Chungking comes news that Chinese forces in Central China have launched a counter-attack after having fallen back before a Japanese attack into the "Rice Bowl" between the Yangtze River and Tungting Lake.

43 Nations Choose Lehman To Head Postwar Relief

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Approximately 45,855,000 metric tons of supplies will have to be shipped into Europe during the first six months after the war ends to keep that continent's industrial machine and civilian population from disintegrating, the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has figured.

That figure, broken down into such items as coal, coke, base materials, manufactures, foodstuffs, wood, cork were announced by Sir F. Leith-Ross, Chairman of the Inter-Allied Committee which since 1941 has been working in London compiling information on which the figure is based.

The estimate for foodstuffs was 7,332,000 metric tons, and along with it went a figure of 2,000 calories a day as the lowest practicable food allowance for each person.

The 43 nations which are meeting here, yesterday voted for United States leadership to bind up the wounds of the world after the war.

Herbert H. Lehman, former Governor of New York, was unanimously elected Director General of "UNRRA," the international relief agency born at the White House on Tuesday. Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State and United States member of UNRRA, was named permanent chairman of the Council. The huge humanitarian program to which the nations have set their hand was described by Mr. Lehman in his acceptance speech as furnishing a possible pattern for lasting peace.

"The joint effort of the United Nations to help the liberated peoples of the world to become self-sufficient again may well provide the experience and the encouragement which will make possible other great enterprises to come," he declared.

In reaching decisions, he said, the Council must have full participation by all governments, "large and small." The Director General emphasized that UNRRA's chief aim will be to "help people to help themselves," and promised it will "interfere as little as possible" with governments. "The purpose of UNRRA," he assured the delegates, "is not to substitute international controls for national controls." As Director General of UNRRA, Mr. Lehman will have full power for carrying out relief and rehabilitation operations within limits of available resources and broad policies determined by the Council, scheduled to meet not less than twice a year.

Representatives From Abroad

Mr. Acheson will preside over sessions of the Council, policy-making arm of UNRRA. Named as vice-chairmen were Sir Owen Dixon, Australia; Rafael de la Colina, Mexico, and P. A. Kerstens, The Netherlands.

Although 44 nations signed the

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Planning for Britain Put In Hands of Food Expert

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 12—Prime Minister Winston Churchill has made a generally popular move in choosing Lord Woolton, who has achieved a masterly job in feeding wartime Britain, to be planner in chief of postwar Britain.

Today's Cabinet changes, of which Lord Woolton is the center figure, are of the highest importance for this country. Now that Government has created a Ministry of Reconstruction people at last feel they are really on the main road leading to a new and better world.

And at the head of this new Ministry for co-ordinating all countless different sidestreams of reconstruction is the man who is widely thought to have done the best political job of the war, barring Mr. Churchill himself.

Moreover, Lord Woolton is given War Cabinet rank, thus placing him in a position of authority which had been lacking from earlier reconstruction efforts.

Efficient and Fair

Lord Woolton is a legend here because he has been efficient, fair and frank. He has organized the feeding of this country through its most critical 3½ years and has made people feel that the best possible has been done for them.

It has been clear to all that his first concern has been for the folk with small purses.

Lord Woolton has also done something for Britain which will show its beneficial effects for years to come—namely, putting the feeding of the next generation as priority No. 1.

Food, Work, Homes

His extra milk and other concessions for children and mothers means that British children will come from this war in fine shape—many of them in better shape than on their old prewar diet. I can verify this from my own personal experience having been an underfed schoolboy in World War I and being able to watch four young children of my own ranging from 13 to 7 in this war.

Mr. Churchill in his reconstruc-

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Hull Opens Soviet Door To President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—First-hand reports of the Moscow Conference delivered by Secretary of State Cordell Hull to President Roosevelt strengthened today the prospect of a meeting between the President, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin outside the United States in the near future.

Reports that such a tri-partite meeting on the highest level was being planned, designed to cement the already exceedingly cordial relations between three top allies, were persistent and undenied. Travelers returning from Moscow declare that a Roosevelt trip to

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Regency for Prince of Naples May Soon Depose Italian King

NAPLES, Nov. 9. Delayed. (AP)—Every indication today points to the probability that King Victor Emmanuel will abdicate within a few days and that a regency will be established for his six-year-old grandson, the Prince of Naples.

Count Carlo Sforza, who has returned to Italy from exile in the United States, is considered likely to supersede Marshal Pietro Badoglio as Premier.

The situation, which has been deadlocked the past 10 days, cleared suddenly with the arrival in Naples of Leopoldo Piccardi, Minister of Economic and Civil Affairs in the present Government. Marshal Badoglio and other members of his regime are expected here shortly. Signor Piccardi, within a few hours after his arrival from Brindisi went into conference with Count Sforza.

The King is expected to announce his abdication formally and his son, Prince Umberto and father of the proposed King, to renounce the right of succession.

Marshal Badoglio, whose loyalty to his sovereign is well known, probably will resign as Premier at the same time, leaving the field clear for Count Sforza. The latter now has the full support of all political leaders and groups here.

The King, during his recent visit to Naples, asked Count Sforza to form a government, and met with refusal, it was disclosed today. Count Sforza is one of the foremost proponents of the thesis that the King's abdication is a pre-requisite to organizing the regime behind which the nation will rally.

It was common belief here that Marshal Badoglio was unable to assemble a group of men of any real stature without the support of Count Sforza and Benedetto Croce.

Control Commission

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Nov. 12 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower announced the formation of a Control Commission for Italy which "has assumed the duty of carrying out the terms of the armistice and of aligning Italian economy in complete support of the United Nations' fight against Germany."

Maj. Gen. Kenyon A. Joyce, former Commander of the U. S. 9th Army Corps and later Pacific Area Commander, was appointed Acting Deputy President of the Commission and its active head directly responsible to General Eisenhower.

The Commission replaces the military mission headed by the British Lieut. Gen. F. W. MacFarlane, which General Eisenhower said had finished its work. Generals MacFarlane is returning to his post as Governor of Gibraltar.

An Advisory Council composed of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the French Committee of National Liberation will work with the Commission pursuant to a Moscow announcement. Representatives of Greece and Yugoslavia will be added to the Council later.

British Protest French Action In Handling Crisis in Lebanon

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP)—The British Government informed the French Committee of National Liberation today that it would not permit disorders in the Lebanon area and protested strongly the arrest of members of the Lebanese Government and Parliament.

Official informants said the French action in the Levant State was taken without consultation with, or notification to, the British authorities.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Nov. 12—Swift diplomatic action appears to be in the offing to halt the sudden outbreaks in Lebanon over the relationship of this once-mandated area to France.

The United Nations are in no mood to permit disorders in Lebanon to endanger the military situation there. But while their moves are still in the verbal stage, the Lebanese crisis has been developing swiftly.

The French Commissioner, Jean Helleu, has dissolved the Lebanon Parliament. This action came to a sequel to Commissioner Hellu's arrest of the President and members of the Lebanese Government.

At the same time, M. Helleu, acting with the approval of the French Committee of National Liberation at Algiers, asked former President Emile Eddeh to form a new government and ordered new elec-

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In the Air:

Allied Assaults Hit Nazi Rail Lines to Italy

British-based RAF bombers struck a heavy blow at the French Riviera rail link with Italy the night of Nov. 11-12, according to London reports.

The RAF blow was "heavy and well concentrated" at Cannes, only 15 miles east of Antheor, target Nov. 11 of the daylight assault by the Mediterranean-based Liberators and Flying Fortresses.

Other Mediterranean-based formations surmounted the Alps to blast the important Nazi bearing factory at Annecy, nestled in the mountains 30 miles south of the Swiss frontier and 40 miles west of the Italian frontier. Allied bombers have hit repeatedly at

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Drastic Measures Likely To Hit Leather Strikers

If the big walkout of leather workers affecting 13 plants in the Peabody-Salem area is not called off, drastic action against the strikers is likely to be taken by Washington officials of the New England War Labor Board declared here today.

Lifting of draft deferments and refusal to provide strikers with certificates of availability allowing them to go to work in any other war plants were pointed out as among the possible penalties.

So far the strikers have ignored Washington. They paid no attention to the National War Labor Board's order of Monday requiring them to go back to work. Last night the New England War Labor Board called on them for immediate return to their jobs.

Action on the local summons may be taken at a mass meeting of the strikers this afternoon. If disregarded and the tieup continues, the regional WLB will turn the dispute back to the NWLB with the recommendation to take whatever action seems appropriate to get the strikers back to work or to impose penalties. In case of penalties, the NWLB would refer the case of Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, who has the authority.

The leather dispute furnishes one of the toughest tangles the regional WLB has had to wrestle with since its organization. The trouble is entirely a row between two labor groups. Originally there was an independent union of leather workers in the district. Then the leather workers' union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations came in, and there was a merger.

Controversy followed, which is now in the courts, as to whether the merger is legal. The original union, the National Leather Workers' Association, was revived. All this year friction has followed between the independent and the C. I. O. union.

The strike, which on Tuesday had closed 13 plants and had 1,500 workers out, and more are reported out today, was caused by the handling of two workers in the Richard Young Company of Peabody. The pair were members of the independent, while the other 198 employees belong to the C. I. O. It is said that the C. I. O. members made conditions so difficult for the independent men that the company finally laid them off pending judgment by a competent board. The independent union claimed they were discharged, and called the strike.

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Fund Piles Up As Drive Goes Speedily Ahead

With 13 days to go, the Greater Boston United War Fund is about 42 per cent subscribed, according to Joseph T. Walker, Jr., General Chairman, who announced a total of $3,151,251.24, at the Fund's Dutch Treat Report Luncheon at the Boston City Club this noon.

Dutch treat luncheons every Monday, Wednesday and Friday until the end of the campaign will furnish occasions for reporting on the progress of the Fund, and the general public will see the amounts reflected on the huge thermometer set up on the mall of Boston Common. The drive will extend to the night before Thanksgiving, and prospects are good that the goal of $7,500,000 will have been reached by that time.

Guest speakers at today's luncheon were Mayor Tobin and Archie Gibbs, Texas seaman who was held prisoner for four days aboard a German U-boat after his ship was torpedoed and sunk in the Caribbean. His recently published book describes his experiences.

Fund officials disclosed that many gifts were being received in the names of men in the armed forces who are away at the fighting fronts.

Mrs. Chester L. Damon of Malden sent her pledge in in the name of her son, Curtis, seaman first class on board the U. S. S. Juneau which was sunk in the battle of the Solomons last January. "He always gave to the Community Fund," Mrs. Damon said, "and I know he would want me to give for him."

Pupils in the six lower grades at Belmont Day School today contributed $100 to the Fund, delivering the money personally to Chairman Walker. It was double the goal the children had set for themselves, and it represented money they had earned by running errands, washing dishes, staging a movie show, and doing odd jobs for parents and neighbors.

Meanwhile, among the many groups to have oversubscribed their quotas this year were the Women's Army Corps in the First Service Command. Major Katherine R. Goodwin, Staff Director, announced today that the Wacs had gone far over the top.

Contributions of $500 or more acknowledged at Fund headquarters today included:

$6,000—Anonymous (2).
2,610—"W. K. R."
1,300—Agoos Family Charity Fund; Prof. Julian L. Coolidge.
1,200—Anonymous (2).
1,005—Mrs. John C. Lee.
1,000—Anonymous (12); Davenport Brown; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Freeman Rowley.
800—Alexander Whiteside.
755—Anonymous.
750—"The Misses Cheever."
700—Anonymous; Lieut. Henry Lyman.
650—Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Clark.
600—Anonymous (10); Mrs. George H. Lyman; Bentley W. Warren.
500—Mrs. Arthur T. Cabot; Miss Eugenia B. Frothingham; Mr. and Mrs. George M. Mumford; Miss Elizabeth Gaskell Norton.

Boston Fails

Continued from Page 1

duction that made it possible can be traced to the absence of new construction under wartime restrictions and the lack of any need for emergency borrowing.

In conclusion it suggests a consolation prize for Boston in a country whose cities are teeming with production in the form of this slim, dry somewhat backhanded hope:

"Since it is a service and commercial city rather than an area of manufacturing and production, Boston may be spared some of the torments of postwar adjustment which appear to lie in store for boom centers."

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Snow

Boston and Vicinity: Considerable cloudiness followed by intermittent very light snow without accumulation tonight; partly cloudy Saturday, continued rather cold tonight and Saturday becoming much colder Saturday night.

Southwestern Maine and New Hampshire: Considerable cloudiness followed by intermittent light snow tonight with snow continuing Saturday, mostly as flurries; continued cold tonight and Saturday becoming much colder Saturday night; fresh winds.

Vermont: Cloudy with intermittent light snow tonight with snow continuing Saturday, mostly as flurries; continued cold tonight and Saturday, becoming much colder Saturday night; fresh winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut: Considerable cloudiness followed by intermittent light snow tonight; partly cloudy Saturday except mostly cloudy with occasional light snow flurries in the Berkshires; continued cold tonight and Saturday becoming much colder Saturday night; fresh winds.

Rhode Island: Considerable cloudiness followed by intermittent light snow tonight; partly cloudy Saturday; continued cold tonight and Saturday becoming much colder Saturday night; fresh winds.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 12:35 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Saturday, 12:49 a. m.; height, 10.8 feet.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

There will be a "Symposium" on Boston in the Lecture Hall of the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public. Alexis S. Liatis will speak on "Greece and Her Neighbors in the Postwar Settlement" at the Twentieth Century Association Luncheon to be held at 3 Joy Street at 1 p. m. The public may attend free the 2 p. m. lecture.

Mrs. Tanner will lecture on "The Boston Exhibition" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Oscar Graham Peeke, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn, in the Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad, at 3:30 p. m.

"A Sunday Evening With the Neighbors," a skit written and directed by Gladys S. Eastman, will be presented in the First Congregational Church, Hyde Park, at 7 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 2

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Marching to Music.
3:15 p. m.—Novatime.
3:30 p. m.—String Music.
4:00 p. m.—News; Melodic Favorites.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands on Parade.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale.
6:00 p. m.—News; Down Memory Lane.
6:30 p. m.—Nan Merriman's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, News.
8:00 p. m.—News; Music by The Masters.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, News.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
5:00 p. m.—"Danann!"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"In the Gloaming"; Music.
7:30 p. m.—Navy School of Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—News Service.
8:30 p. m.—"The Cisco Kid"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Gracie Fields' Show.
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing."
10:00 p. m.—Network Sports.
10:45 p. m.—Sports Preview; A. Ward.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Maurice Spitalny's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Lionel Hampton's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63meg, 31m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YV5RSN, 6.30meg, 49.6m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg, 19.7m.
London—7:15 p. m.—Current Events. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRG, 11.68meg, 25.6m.
Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"World Affairs;" Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRG, 11.68meg, 25.6m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg, 25.3m.
Melbourne—9:00 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG6, 15.23meg, 19.6m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Workers' Playtime. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRG, 11.68meg, 25.6m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG3, 11.71meg, 25.5m; VLQ5, 9.68meg, 31m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Tribute to Russia and Her Music. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m; GRT, 7.15meg, 41.6m; GRX, 9.69meg, 30.9m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Theatre: Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

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'Here's Our Pennies, Mister'

Children of Belmont Day School Aid War Fund

Doubling the amount they had set as their goal, the pupils from the lower six grades of this school gave the Greater Boston United War Fund $100 today. They are shown here pouring the money into the hands of General Chairman Joseph T. Walker, Jr. Left to right, they are Peebles Bogner, Emily Pitcher, Pete Wells, Charlotte Yeuill, Harold Robinson, and Jonas Morris.

Women Voters Take Stand Against Timilty

Urging Governor Saltonstall not to reappoint Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty when his term expires on Nov. 25, the Boston League of Women Voters today called for selection of a man "competent to reorganize the department to conform to the highest standards of police administration."

The position of the League of Women Voters was stated in a resolution adopted at a meeting of its Board of Directors.

The resolution follows:

"Resolved that the police conditions in the city of Boston are so deplorable that a correction of such conditions is required at the present time; that the appointment of a new Police Commissioner is necessary to effect such improvement; that the Governor be respectfully requested not to reappoint the present incumbent, but to appoint to said office a person competent and prepared to reorganize the department to conform to the highest standards of police administration."

Similar action, it was learned, has also been taken by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters. In a recent letter to the Governor the Massachusetts League said: "We hope that in searching for the proper man to fill this post," you will consider the necessity of his having the following qualification:

"Personal integrity, intelligence, courage, proved administrative ability with knowledge and understanding of social problems and trends; a sympathetic attitude toward and willingness to co-operate with the programs of social agencies working for the prevention of crime and, finally, a man who would command the respect of Massachusetts citizens and especially of the young people of Boston."

Meanwhile, Commissioner Timilty was today in possession of an award of merit presented to him last night by the Knights of Pythias as "a humanitarian citizen of Boston, generous donor to the betterment of the lives of underprivileged boys of all creeds, whose example has enriched the story of their lives."

In a public statement yesterday the Commissioner defended his department against charges made by Commissioner of Public Safety John F. Stokes that police laxity was responsible for the Dorchester situation.

"It is apparent that so-called anti-Semitic prejudices are not confined to Boston, but are prevalent in other communities, and that outrages against individual Jews have been a consequence of it," the Commissioner said.

Asserting that the country's history was "replete with sporadic outbreaks of social and religious hatred," Commissioner Timilty said:

"There have been incidents of rowdyism due to anti-Irish, anti-Catholic, anti-Negro, and anti-Semitic prejudices. The suppression of these waves of intolerance must have its origin, not in the conduct of patrolmen, police sergeants, or any other police official, but in individual members of the community. They should be taught the principles of Americanism and how to practice them."

Baldwin to Speak

Raymond E. Baldwin, Governor of Connecticut, and Kenneth E. Bradley, Chairman of the Connecticut Republican State Committee, will be the principal speakers at a meeting of the New England Council of Young Republicans at Bridgeport, Conn., this week end, it was learned today. James C. Bayley, Jr., the Councilor-elect from Ward 5, will head the delegation from Greater Boston.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Nov. 14

2:30 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight: A New Monitor International News Program
YANKEE NETWORK STATIONS 6:30 P. M.

590 660 700 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-CBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Women of America"; sk.	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15 Across Caribbean	WHDH String Quintet	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30 News; Snapshots	Musical Poll of Hits	"Pepper Young's Family"	Yankee House Party: Variety show; orchestra	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 "Help Wanted"	Musical Program	"Right to Happiness"		Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Home Front Matinee:	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news	"Francine Presents"
4:15 Music; guest; News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Fats Waller's Orch.
4:30 Those With Us	Singing Stars	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Full Speed Ahead"; Navy musical program	Andrew Sisters, songs
4:45 Interviews; "Date"	Singing Stars	"Young Widder Brown"		Andy Kirk's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
5:15 Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood"; dr.	Irish Melodies
5:30 Follies; Quartet	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Chick Carter, sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News; Political talk
6:00 News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports news
6:15 Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Sports; Music	Boston Teachers' College
6:30 Lyn Murray; Music	Circle B Rangers	"Jesting With Jesters"	Monitor World News	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	WHDH String Ensemble	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Show Tune Time; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 'Dateline': drama	Sports program	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama; Musical program	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Yankee Yarns	Navy School of Music	You Shall Have Music
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Navy School of Music	You Shall Have Music
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	Excursions in Science
8:15 Music; Ry-Ti Pay;	"Parker Family"; drama	Graham F. Black's Or.	News service	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30 to Be Ignored';	Meet Your Navy: musical	'Hit Parade'; Mark War-	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Ziegfeld Follies
8:45 Victor Jory; news	var. show; Interviews	now's Orch.; soloists	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Ziegfeld Follies
9:00 Playhouse: Drama:	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	Waltz Time; F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Pergolesi: Stabat Mater
9:15 Orson Welles; Or.	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	E. MacGregor; cho.; or.	Gracie Fields' Show	
9:30 'That Brewster Boy'	Hal McIntyre's Orchestra	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; quiz	Classical Album: Pergolesi: Stabat Mater
9:45 'That Brewster Boy'	Orchestra; Narration	Quiz; Art Linkletter, mc	show; R. King, m. c.	
10:00 Moore — Durante	John Gunther, news	Amos 'n' Andy: Comedy;	Network sports	News; Defense talk
10:15 Com. Variety Show	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	guest, Lionel Barrymore	Network sports	Treasury Star Parade
10:30 Stage Door Canteen	The Symphonette, with	Sports; Mel Ott, guest	Network sports	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 Stage Door Canteen	M. Piastro, conductor	Prelude to Victory	A. Ward's Sports Preview	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:00 News; World War 2	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, News	News service	Earl Hines' Orch.
11:15 "Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orchestra	Weather; Off the Record	Maurice Spitalny's Orch.	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:30 Count Basie's Orch.	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 Count Basie's Orch.	Dance Music; News	Music You Want	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Day's End; news

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	Organ Melodies	
7:15 News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News service	
7:30 Music; News	Musical program	News service	Music "Bandbox"	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45 News; Rideout	Musical program; News	Spike Jones' Orchestra	"Good Morning"; talk	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00 News of the World	News summary	Musical Toast	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Air Express Music	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; news	Newsreel of the Air
8:30 Carl Moore: variety	Nancy Lee, women's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan Int'views	Newsreel of the Air
8:45 Carl Moore: news	Newscast	Morning Musical	Louise Morgan Int'views	Newsreel of the Air
9:00 P. Fortescue, inter.	"Breakfast Club"	Musical program	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 "Help Wanted"	"Breakfast Club"	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Gardener's Clinic	"Breakfast Club"	National Safety Council	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45 Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	First Piano Quartet	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
10:00 "Youth on Parade";	Art and Lew Gentry	Nellie Revell Presents	News; "Tune Factory"	Newsboys Club of Boston
10:15 music; drama	Legion Auxiliary Talk	"Saturday Showdown"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman
10:30 Country Journal	Fishermen's Pgm; news	"Babe Ruth in Person"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
10:45 Country Journal	ABC's of OPA	Bob Becker's Pet Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey, stories
11:00 News; "Let's Pretend"; Nila Mack.	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	"Hook 'n' Ladder Follies";	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga!
11:15	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Or.; Ralph Dumke, mc	Studio speaker	Melody of Meditation
11:30 "Fashions in Rations"; Billie Burke	"Man With the Band"	Coast Guard on Parade	"Hello, Mom"; Army Air	John Scott Trotter's Or.
11:45	Air Express Music	Coast Guard on Parade	Forces program	News service; Talk
12:00 Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Morton Downey, songs
12:15 Dramatization	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour; talk; music	Man on the Farm; News Weather; Liebert	Musical Roundup Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies Italian Melodies
1:00 Dick Powell; Martha Tilton; songs.	Music of the Masters	"That They Might Live":	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Italian Melodies
1:15	Music of the Masters	Red Cross dramatization	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Invitation to Opera
1:30 Musical Variety	Music of the Masters	"The Baxters"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45 News service	Fishermen's Pgm.; News	Dartmouth-Cornell football	Vincent Lopes' Orch.	Parade of Bands; Dartmouth-Cornell football
2:00 David Cheskin's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	ball game	Sports program	game
2:15 David Cheskin's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dartmouth-Cornell foot-	Lani McIntire's Orch.	Dartmouth-Cornell foot-
2:30 Army - Sampson	Horace Heidt's Orch.	ball game	Band Parade	ball game
2:45 Naval Training	Notre Dame-Northwest-	Dartmouth-Cornell foot-	Princeton-Yale football	
3:00 football game	ern Univ. football game	ball game	game	Dartmouth-Cornell foot-
3:15 Army - Sampson	Notre Dame-Northwest-	Dartmouth-Cornell foot-	Princeton-Yale football	ball game
3:30 Naval Training	ern Univ. football game	ball game	game	Dartmouth-Cornell foot-
3:45 News; Army-Samp-	Notre Dame-Northwest-	Dartmouth-Cornell foot-	Princeton-Yale football	ball game
4:00 son Naval Train-	ern Univ. football game	ball game	game	Dartmouth-Cornell foot-
4:15 ing football game	Notre Dame-Northwest-	Dartmouth-Cornell	Princeton-Yale football	ball game
4:30 Army - Sampson	ern Univ. football game	Pigskin Parade	game	Lou Breese's Orch.
4:45 Naval Training	Notre Dame-Northwest-	Pigskin Parade	Princeton-Yale football	Bobby Byrne's Orch.
5:00 football game	ern Univ. football game	"Week-End Function"	game	Joan Merrill, songs
5:15 Music; Quartet	Notre Dame-Northw st'n	"Week-End Function"	Princeton-Yale football,	Alvino Rey's Orch.
5:30 'Mother & Dad'; dr.	Ted Fiorito's Orch.	Adventures in Research	Musical Roundup	Tony Pastor's Orch.
5:45 'Mother & Dad'; dr.	Ted Fiorito's Orch.	Dress Parade	Musical Roundup	News service
6:00 "Page One"; news	Message of Israel	News; Commentator	News service	Sports news
6:15 Chats About Dogs	Message of Israel	Robert Choate, talk	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30 "Musically Yours"	Newscast	Football Roundup	Musical Rendesvous	Pete Hayman's Orch.
6:45 World Today; news	Leon Henderson	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 The Man Behind	"What's New?"; Variety;	"For This We Fight";	Weekly Visit American	News service
7:15 the Gun: drama	drama; orch.; Elizabeth	"Better Health Care"	Eagle Club in London	'Revival Echoes'; spkr.
7:30 Bob Hawk's Thanks	Kenny; Susanna Foster;	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	Concert Album	Anne Nigro, pianist
7:45 to the Yanks'	Sonny Tufts; Bert Lahr	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	Fred Lang, news	'Lest We Forget'; drama
8:00 Groucho Marx Va-	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose"; com	"California Melodies";	Religious program
8:15 riety Show; guest	Boston Symphony Orch.	"Abie's Irish Rose"; com	Maxine Gray, songs; or.	Religious program
8:30 "Inner Sanctum";	Serge Koussevitzky, con	Truth or Consequences'	"Foreign Assignment";	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:45 Mystery dr.; news	Boston Symphony Orch.	Ralph Edwards, cond.	dramatic series	"Chiffon Swing"
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Serge Koussevitzky, con	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater: Marion	Classical Album: Mahler,
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Treasury Star Parade	comedy; songs; orch.	Claire; Attilio Baggi-	Das Lied Von Der Erde
9:30 Or.; Frank Sinatra	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	ore; "Carmen"; chorus;	Classical Album: Mahler,
9:45 "Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Sports	comedy quiz	orchestra; speaker	Das Lied Von Der Erde
10:00 Serenade"; music	John Gunther, news	"Million Dollar Band";	John B. Hughes, news	News service
10:15 Correction, Please;	Army Service Forces	Count Basie's Orch.	Saturday Night Road-	Treasury Star Parade
10:30 J. McWilliams, mc	Presents: Drama; or-	"Grand Old Opry"; Hill-	wagon; guests; dr.; or.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 William C. Bullitt	"The Little Show"	billy show; W Ford, mc	Musical Roundup	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:00 News; World War II	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Les Brown's Orchestra
11:15 Jam; Rideout	"South of the Border"	Weather; 'Off the Record'	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Johnny Long's Orchestra
11:30 "Flashgun Casey";	Fisherman's program	"I Sustain the Wings";	Ted Lewis' Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 drama adventures.	Pat Sands' Orchestra	Capt. Glenn Miller, con	Justin Stone's Orch.	Music; News

Giraud's Resignation Seen as No Sudden Coup

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gen. Henri Giraud's resignation from the French Committee of National Liberation, and the reshuffling of the Committee's membership indicate no sudden coup, but the result of an evolution begun the day of the Allied landing in Africa, André Moirze, Professor of French Literature at Harvard University, declared in an interview.

Professor Morize was a captain in the French Army during the first World War, and was Director of the French Ministry of Information, in Paris, until the Germans occupied that city in June, 1940.

While insisting that any hasty interpretation of events is dangerous, he offered the opinion that by dealing with Darlan and the Vichy element the Allies, and especially the United States Department of State, had "caused a split which seems to be coming to an acute crisis at the present moment." What at first was a perfectly legitimate "military expediency," he felt, had progressively become a political collaboration.

Underestimated

The Allies, he added, underestimated the strength of the de Gaullist element in North Africa. That element had been silenced, but was waiting for a turn of events, and when the supporters of it saw developing what promised to be a kind of Vichy government in exile, they organized the opposition. The appointment of such men as Gen. Jean Bergeret and Marcel Peyrouton, former strong men of Vichy, caused great discontent among de Gaullists, and the fact that such appointments had the indorsement of the Allies did not contribute to easier relations.

The smuggling of representatives of the resistance within France out of that country and their arrival in Africa, he felt, had done more than anything else to change the Algerian political atmosphere and to strengthen opposition to anything connected with Vichy collaboration or Fascism.

He regretted that so many people in America were being influenced by "a very insidious propaganda" representing the underground resistance groups in France as leftist. Too many, he said, "are ready to faint as soon as the Red Peril is waved before their eyes." The fact is, he added, the underground groups—and he has made a special study of them—represent all shades of political opinion; they are Socialists, (Roman) Catholics, Communists, conservatives, the Bourgeois, the intellectuals, the agricultural workers, and others. "They know what they want and they say it without oratorical precautions."

Necessary to Wait

While to reach more definite conclusions it is necessary to wait until we know the complete history of decisions taken by the Committee and the new Consultative Assembly at Algiers, Professor Morize stated, it looked to him as if the Allies' collaboration with Vichy elements in North Africa, and the current negotiations with Badoglio in Italy, had caused the French patriots to fear a similar policy might be tried again with France. And, he said, such a policy of appeasement "would be extremely distasteful to the men who have been, under the most tragic circumstances, the leaders of the heroic underground movement in France." Such conditions, he felt, were at the bottom of the present crisis in North Africa.

The French patriots, he went on, wish for the reconstruction in France of a democratic and republican form of government—not a return to the Third Republic as such, but the construction of a new republican régime.

Four Boys Under 17 Confess To a Long List of Robberies

Four boys, 15 and 16 years of age, are being held in Station 19, Dorchester, today for questioning and further investigation of their confessed lists of holdups and robberies in and around Boston.

Picked up in Westport, Conn., yesterday by special officers armed with warrants for their arrest, the boys talked freely on the train that brought them to the South Station last night about how they happened to begin buying guns and ammunition, stealing automobiles, and holding up stores.

The special officers sent to bring the boys—John Sullivan, Harold Jacobson, and Joseph Dever—said today that none of the youths had the appearance of "fresh kids." They were all well dressed, looked well taken care of, and were entertaining talkers. However, the offenses to which they readily confessed included six burglaries in Dorchester, Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, Watertown, and Brookline, and two instances when shots were fired.

They will be arraigned tomorrow morning in Dorchester Municipal Court before Judge Richard M. Walsh, and the expectation is that they will be held for the Grand Jury because of the seriousness of the crimes with which they will be charged.

Thereafter, they will face arraignments at Stations 10, 13, 18, in Boston, and in the Brookline and Watertown courts.

Special Officer Dever described his talk with the boys on the way back to Boston. "They come from pretty good families," he said, "and are nice looking kids. They told us all about it, and how they first thought of launching on a career of banditry. They said it came to them all at about the same time. They denied they got the idea out of movies or comic strips or from books. It just came to them.' And where they had started out to spend $72 for a shotgun to take on a hunting trip, they suddenly changed their plans and began holding up stores until they had enough money to go down to Florida."

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Small Courts Found Best For Aiding Delinquent Youth

The increase in youthful crime since the outbreak of war is a problem that is fast approaching a national scandal, J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has said. The Christian Science Monitor today presents the third of a series of five articles outlining the means and methods one community used to meet the juvenile delinquency problem.

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One day last spring a 12-year-old boy was arrested for shoplifting in Macy's in New York City. He was brought before the Juvenile Aid Bureau—an organization within the Juvenile Court which attempts to dispose of many youthful law-breaking cases before they come to court—and it was discovered that he had been arrested three times for the same offense in Brooklyn, his home town.

Brooklyn courts had done nothing with him. Crowded with similar cases, they had let him off on probation with a reprimand each time. The Manhattan court, for the same reason, washed its hands of him and returned him to Brooklyn.

Here was an embryo criminal left to grow and flourish, unhindered by the courts. Barring a miracle, he almost surely would turn up (later) as the author of more serious crimes.

Prompt court action could have corrected his attitude and made him a useful man. But prompt court action was impossible because the court calendar was overburdened.

Boston's Experience

The experience of Boston has proved beyond question that the small juvenile court with a manageable number of cases on the docket functions best. Judge John F. Perkins is convinced that half the value of corrective effort with children is lost if any considerable space of time intervenes between the misdeed and its consequences; and only the small court can dispose of all its cases each day. Throughout the country, large, centralized courts, with jurisdictions extending over several counties, have proved to be top-heavy and inefficient.

About 10 years ago it was suggested that Boston have a large court of this type, instead of one Juvenile Court for the city proper, and juvenile sessions in the two outlying Boston courts and the 71 district courts of the State, as is the case now. A group of enthusiastic Bostonians said: "One big court, housed in a beautiful up-to-date building in Boston, and serving all the surrounding counties and towns, would result in uniformity of treatment. Let's have it."

The idea was abandoned, however, after Judge Perkins sent an experienced probation officer out around the country to study juvenile courts from coast to coast. He discovered that large juvenile courts were inefficient. Most Most of them were so overloaded with cases that the average time necessary to hold a child in custody before his case could be heard was four weeks! What good was uniformity of treatment, if half the usefulness of the treatment was destroyed through delay? asked Judge Perkins.

Every mother knows she takes the weaker course when, instead of punishing her small child at once when he has done wrong, she says: "You wait till your father gets home, young man; he'll fix you!" The child soon forgets his own misbehavior and only retains a dread of his father's home-coming. By the end of the day, it is hard for him to connect what he has done with what his father does to him—whereupon the whole thing loses its point. And worse—it encourages him to fear and dislike his father, and he is also liable to spend the period of waiting, building up resentment against authority.

The analogy, Judge Perkins believes, is accurate when applied to juvenile court procedure and the child delinquent.

Immediate Hearings

Consequently, his practice has been to hear the child's case the morning after arrest, if possible, and to pronounce sentence immediately. A child picked up by the police for shoplifting, let us say, will appear with one or both of his parents next morning. If found guilty, he will be put on probation and ordered to attend the Citizenship Training Group two hours each day for 12 weeks. And immediately he leaves for the C. T. G., a mile away.

The investigator whom Judge Perkins sent out found one court in a large city with a docket so heavily loaded that children were being held for six weeks before their cases were heard. In another city, the investigator was told the juvenile court handled 3,000 cases a year, although the judge sat but once a week. Amazed, he asked how the judge could handle as many as 60 cases at a sitting. "Oh," shrugged the probation officer, "the judge doesn't hear them all. We make up a day's work for him when he sits, but we handle the rest of the cases ourselves."

This is typical of what happens in the large juvenile court. The judge deputizes a staff of probation officers and referees to hear cases in his stead. These men may or may not be qualified. Either way, the judge is virtually committed to accepting their decisions as final.

The effect on the community is bad. The effect on the police is even worse. And the absence of any effect at all on juvenile delinquents is worst of all. Any conscientious policeman will refrain from taking juvenile offenders into court if he knows the court is too busy to give the child adequate attention. Once a smart young criminal catches on to the fact that nothing will happen to him in court, he becomes infinitely harder for the police to handle.

The efficient juvenile court can be a most effective crime-prevention agency. Its function, stated time after time, is "not for the punishment of offenders but for the salvation of children." Or, put another way: "To save a child from becoming a criminal, or from continuing in a career of crime, . . . if its parents or guardian be unable or unwilling to do so."

Public Must Aid

But if these courts are to amount to anything important in the solution of our juvenile delinquency problem, it seems evident that they must be small, workable courts, and the public has to be willing to make full use of them.

This latter is not the case today. Somehow there has developed a widespread feeling that "we shouldn't give a child a court record." Even instructions recently issued to police departments by the National Advisory Police Committee on how to handle arrests of 'teen-age girls, say: "Do not rush her to the police station or sheriff's office for booking until you have considered all other alternatives."

Why this frantic effort to avoid using the best instrument we have at hand for combating delinquency?

People are widely misinformed, certainly, about this matter of a juvenile court "record." First of all, it has been ruled many times that "disposition of a child in a juvenile court proceedings does not constitute conviction of a crime."

Secondly, nobody has access to the records of the juvenile courts except the child himself, or his parents, guardian, or representative. Recently the Army and Navy were added to this list, but even if they know a man has a youthful "record," they can't prevent him from enlisting on that score. They can only use the knowledge to guide their action if the man fails later to withstand the rigors of military training. Many states destroy juvenile court records after a few years.

On the other hand, much serious harm has been done by delaying recourse to the court until too late. Take the case, for instance, of a Boston youth arrested recently for grand larceny. When he came before the court for this serious offense, it was discovered the police had already arrested him 12 times, dismissing him with reprimands. By that time his reformation was considered impossible. There is little doubt that if he had appeared in juvenile court on the occasion of his first misdemeanor and had been given the careful treatment the court was equipped to provide, he could have been saved.

President's Thanksgiving Day Proclamation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt, who once experimented with an earlier Thanksgiving Day—on which many states declined to go along—today proclaimed the traditional last Thursday, Nov. 25, as the day "for expressing our thanks to God for his blessings" in 1943.

These, he said, have been many, including the biggest food-crop year in American history.

The proclamation reads:

"God's help to us has been great in this year of march toward world-wide liberty. In brotherhood with warriors of other United Nations, our gallant men have won victories, have freed our homes from fear, have made tyranny tremble, and have laid the foundation for freedom of life in a world which will be free.

"Our forges and hearths and mills have wrought well; and our weapons have not failed. Our farmers, Victory gardeners, and crop volunteers have gathered and stored a heavy harvest in the barns and bins and cellars. Our total food production for the year is the greatest in the annals of our country.

"For all these things we are devoutly thankful, knowing also that so great mercies exact from us the greatest measure of sacrifice and service.

"Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, Nov. 25, 1943, as a day for expressing our thanks to God for His blessings. November having been set aside as 'Food Fights for Freedom' month, it is fitting that Thanksgiving Day be made the culmination of the observance of the month by a high resolve on the part of all to produce and save food and to 'share and play square' with food.

"May we on Thanksgiving Day and on every day express our gratitude and zealously devote ourselves to our duties as individuals and as a nation. May each of us dedicate his unmost efforts to speeding the victory which will bring new opportunities for peace and brotherhood among men.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-eighth.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

"By the President:
"Cordell Hull
"Secretary of State."

Prewar Food Supply in 1944, WFA Chief Promises Grange

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 12 (AP)—Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, told the National Grange Convention today that the American civilian diet in 1944 will be "as good as in the prewar years."

"Decisions now made indicate that for the coming year our civilian population will have adequate supplies for health and productive effort, and that this will probably mean at least as much food per capita as in the prewar years, both on a tonnage basis and in terms of food value," Mr. Jones said.

Referring to the subsidy program, urged by President Roosevelt in a recent message to Congress, Mr. Jones said that use of the Commodity Credit Corporation funds to support farm prices and obtain additional production had proved "highly successful" this year and that he desired to continue it in 1944.

Speaking of shortages of farm machinery, Mr. Jones said twice as much has been authorized for 1944 as was scheduled for production this year.

A proposal that American farm organizations invite farm group leaders from Great Britain, Canada, Australia, China and other friendly nations to participate in an international conference to draft a program for postwar agricultural prosperity was advanced.

The suggestion was made by Morton Tompkins, Master of the Oregon State Grange and one of three American farm leaders who returned only a few days ago from an inspection trip of British farms.

The other two were Harry Wingate, President of the Georgia Farm Bureau Federation, and Harvey Solberg, President of the Rocky Mountain Section of the National Farmers' Union.

The Grange warned of an impending serious shortage of milk this winter and called upon Congress to direct the Office of Price Administration to raise ceilings to levels which would encourage greater production.

Courts Report 50 P. C. Rise In N. Y. Juvenile Delinquency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—Notwithstanding the failure of the La Guardia Administration to admit any rise in juvenile delinquency in New York City and to give funds to study the situation, juvenile courts report a 50 per cent increase in youth offenses here this year over 1941, according to Austin H. MacCormick, Executive Director of the Osborne Association.

Mr. MacCormick, formerly New York City Commissioner of Correction and internatinally known penalogist, in an address at the closing session of thre annual conferencce of the New Jersey Welfare Council a the Pennsylvania Hotel here Wednesday night, declared that juvenile delinpuency figures vary widely with the city's boroughs.

In Manhattan, the figure dropped 30 per cent below that for 1941, while the Bronx showed a 100 per cent increase, he reported.

Mr. MacCormick said the "joker" in all figures given out on city delinquency was that they stop at 1942, when an increase of 11 per cent was shown, and do not cover 1943, "which has brought it up to 50 per cent."

There is a "substantial increase" in youthful offenses throughout the country which goes much higher than the 8 per cent popularly referred to, he held.

The number of working permits, which have risen 400 per cent since 1940, indicate that "an alarming number of boys and girls" are leaving school to work, Mr. MacCormick said, adding that of the 3,000,000 boys and girls working, 900,000 are between 12 and 14 years old.

The Osborne Association Director urged volunteers be marshaled to aaid the police in investigating 14- and 15-year-old girls who loiter around terminals waiting for trains or buses to come in. Volunteers could question the girls and see that the proper agencies get them home, he said.

Cornell Enrolls 7,270

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 12 (AP)—Cornell University's enrollment stood today at 7,270, second largest in the school's 75-year history. Besides army and navy trainees, the figure included 3,586 civilian students. The largest registration was 7,315 in 1940-41.

Prohibition Party Adopts 1944 Platform

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 12 (AP)—The 19th Presidential nominating convention of the Prohibition Party adopted a platform yesterday opposing "the rapidly growing tendency toward totalitarian government" in the United States.

The party pledged to "decentralize the national administration and restore to the several states their constitutional place in government" and to "do away with all bureaucratic devices with overlapping functions which are causing enormous waste of public funds and manpower."

Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominees will be selected today.

The platform also disproved of plural terms for the President and suggested a constitutional amendment providing for a single term of six years.

D. Leigh Colvin of New York, mentioned as either Presidential or Vice-Presidential nominee, told the approximately 300 delegates in a keynote address:

"Our country is under the shadow of two unredeemed defeats, Pearl Harbor and repeal."

"On Dec. 7, 1941," he said, "the United States suffered its worst military defeat since the burning of Washington in 1814, and on Dec. 5, 1933, the two major parties in a joint attack rushed repeal through so quickly the moral forces scarcely knew what had happened." The latter, Mr. Colvin termed "the worst moral defeat of modern times."

"The sin of 1933 had a serious bearing on the defeat of 1941," said Mr. Colvin. "Repeal made liquor ubiquitous both on the mainland and in our island territories. Hundreds of saloons were legalized in Honolulu, 55 per cent of them run by Japs. Our Government had provided finely furnished clubs for the officers but the upkeep was provided for by the profits from drink and gambling. Thousands of our men were in the drinking places the night before Pearl Harbor."

Two U. S. Probes to Be Focused On Tule Lake Japanese Center

TULELAKE, Calif., Nov. 12 (AP)—Two national investigations were focused today on the Tule Lake Segregation Center where, witnesses testified, the 16,000 disloyal Japanese internees had been making bombs and knives.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation was ordered by Attorney General Francis Biddle to begin an immediate study of last week's disturbances, and Representative Clair Engle (D) of California said he would ask the Dies Committee for a "full and formal" probe of the Tule Lake situation as it existed under control of the War Relocation Authority.

The Army was called in to quiet matters a week ago, and a State Senate Committee which questioned numerous witnesses emerged unanimously in favor of continued army rule.

A new disturbance at the center occurred Wednesday. Hundreds of Japanese stopped work in the warehouses and complained that they were not being allowed to choose their own work leaders.

The last 370 Japanese of proved loyalty to the United States were sent to WRA camps in Utah, Idaho, Colorado and Arkansas.

Only those of admitted or suspected allegiance to Japan—about 15,000—remain.

The train carrying the departing internees was delayed for an hour when one young Japanese girl hid in a truck of baggage, in trying to get aboard the same car as her fiance. She was finally found and persuaded to travel with her parents.

Several witnesses said they would testify at the proposed Dies Committee hearing that the Japanese used small tractors to play polo at the camp and banged up the machines considerably.

Alfred de Marigny Acquitted but Told To Leave Nassau

NASSAU, Bahamas, Nov. 12 (AP)—A jury in Bahamas Supreme Court last night acquitted Alfred de Marigny of a charge of killing his multi-millionaire father-in-law, Sir Harry Oakes. The jury voted 9 to 3 for acquittal, but recommended unanimously that Mr. de Marigny be deported from Nassau, a recommendation which has no legal standing.

The verdict, the result of 1 hour and 40 minutes' deliberation, came after more than three weeks of sensational testimony. The trial, which attracted wide interest, had many of the elements of a fictional detective thriller.

Sir Harry was slain in his bed last July 8 by an assassin who sought to cover up the traces of his crime by fire. The prosecution sought to convict Mr. de Marigny, who was estranged from his father-in-law, on the basis of fingerprints found on a screen in the bedroom. The defense attacked the credibility of this evidence with the testimony of various experts, and Chief Justice Sir Oscar Bedford Daly in his charge to the jury expressed the belief that there were many holes in the Crown's case.

Roberts Sees Need For World Police

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Supporting a "Pledge for Peace" which calls for a world organization empowered to suppress aggression with an international police force, Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts of the United States Supreme Court said yesterday that future generations "will rightly hold us accountable" if the nation fails to help promote "peaceful cooperation of all races and peoples."

Mr. Justice Roberts addressed the War Writers' Board of which he is Honorary Chairman. He is one of many co-signers of the "Pledge for Peace," urging a world organization consisting of the United Nations and some neutrals.

Dogs Spot Planes

The Army has found that dogs make first-class airplane spotters. They can hear an approaching ship long before the human ear detects it.

December 23

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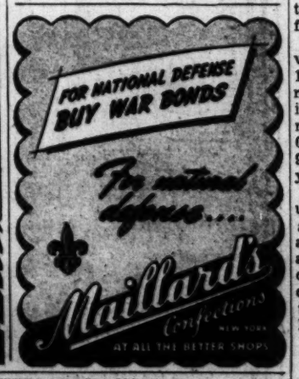

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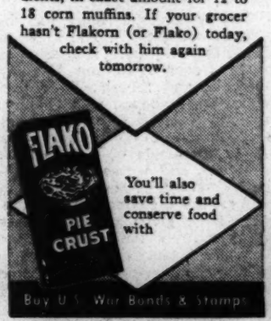

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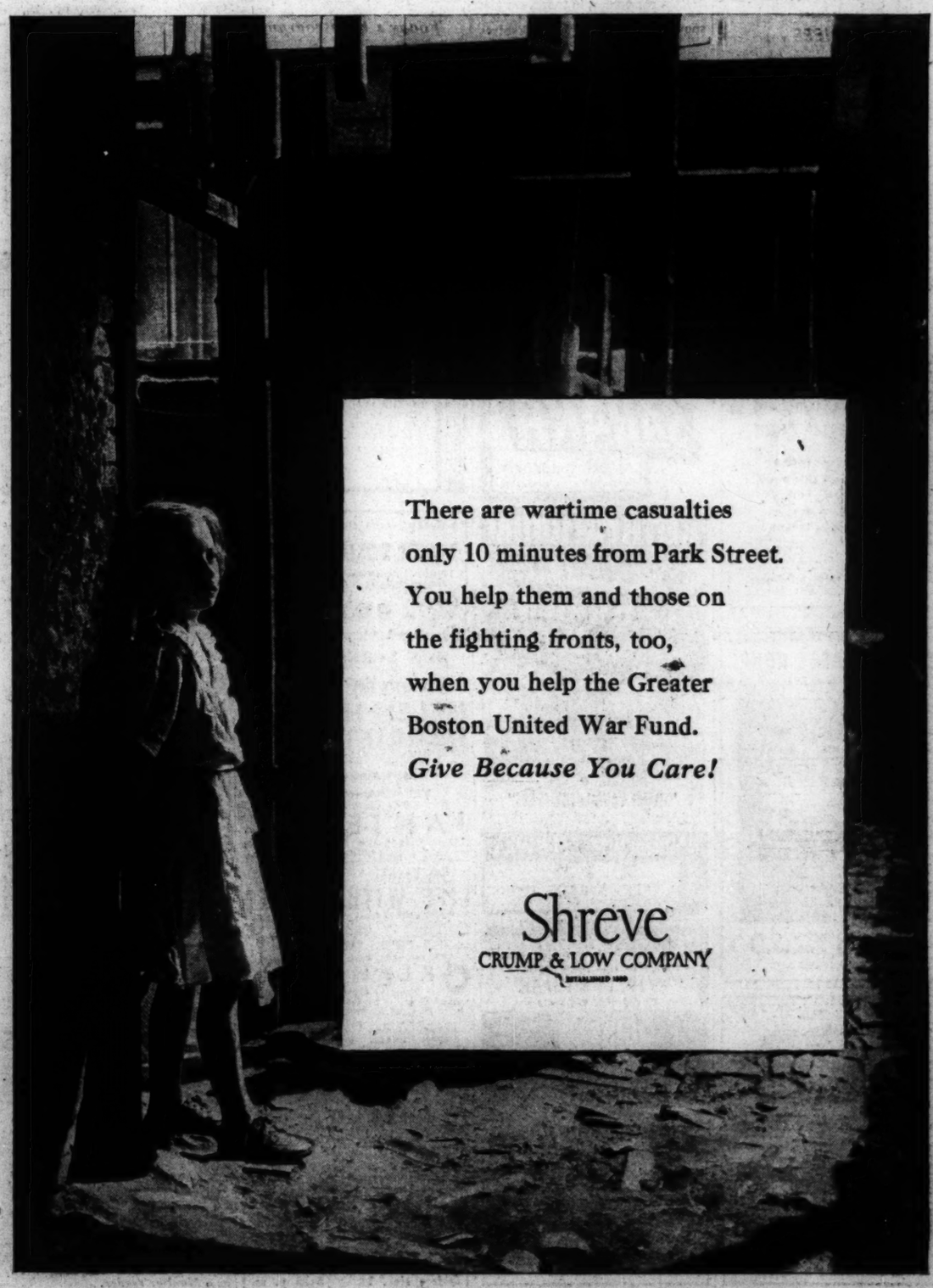
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'Thank Your Lucky Stars' Comes to Metropolitan

Several of the film studios have been staging star parades of late. "Thousands Cheer" was Metro's production. Universal has one nearing completion. Warner Brothers' contribution to the trend is "Thank Your Lucky Stars," which was presented Thursday at the Metropolitan.

"Thank Your Lucky Stars" is all about a cavalcade of motion picture talent that Edward Everett Horton and S. Z. Sakall are preparing for a show, largely confining their search for entertainers to the Warner list of contract players. Eddie Cantor has a good deal to do with the proceedings, and the only way the Messrs. Horton and Sackall finally manage to put on the show is to get him abducted by Indians, and later have him taken over by hospital internes. Eddie spends most of the time, while the big Warner Brothers' talent show is going on, undergoing all sorts of indignities at the hands of the surgeons.

But don't think that this cramps the Cantor style. He also plays the part of a sightseeing bus conductor who looks like Cantor and who is interested in the boy and girl at the center of the story—a song writer, acted by Joan Leslie, and a singer, acted by Dennis Morgan. So Eddie does pretty well by himself in the picture. His funniest scene comes when, tied up by the Indians, he is surrounded by a dozen dogs, all intent to lick the maple syrup that drips on his bare feet.

Dennis Morgan sings to large acclaim, and finds that Joan Leslie is very much interested in him. Errol Flynn has an amusing cockney number, with singing by a double; Alexis Smith proves herself an accomplished dancer; Bette Davis dramatizes a song "Either Too Old or Too Young" that would get her a night club engagement anywhere; Ann Sheridan effectively talks rather than sings a solo with chorus support; Olivia De Havilland, Ida Lupino, and George Tobias put over a first-rate trio in swing; Jack Carson and Alan Hale do a comic character number; Hattie McDaniel heads a good Negro turn; and there is much lively band music by Spike Jones and his City Slickers. John Garfield does several bits, including one with a song, and Humphrey Bogart is amusing as a crestfallen thug who permits the plump Mr. Sakall to browbeat him. Dinah Shore, radio singer, is given a prominent place in the proceedings.

'City That Stopped Hitler'

"The City That Stopped Hitler," a Russian documentary record of the defense of Stalingrad, released by Paramount in the United States, made its New England debut Thursday at the Washington Street Olympia and the Scollay Square.

As processed by Paramount, this film takes its place beside "Desert Victory" as one of the outstanding motion picture presentations of actual warfare.

The picture has been given large significance by the introduction of animated maps, showing the German plan of attack—a feint toward Baku which suddenly turned and struck northward at Stalingrad. Stalingrad, these maps show, has the Volga at its back, and is difficult to defend when attacked from the river side. Nevertheless the Russians created a defense by means of pill boxes of steel and concrete, and turned every factory into a fortress, working night and day with the Germans only 40 miles away across the steppes.

The peasants of the outlying districts are shown hiding their grain or burning the farm buildings that cost them so much toil, piling their small belongings into anything on wheels, and driving off their precious cattle. On come the Germans, the Rumanians, and the Italians, with their tanks, planes, flame throwers, artillery, and infantry in an apparently overwhelming weight of assault. The Russians meet the onslaught with, at best, a delaying action. Soon the enemy reaches the city and the fighting begins, from street to street, from house to house, from room to room.

Twelve times in as many hours, the commentator, Brian Donlevy, tells us in a narration provided by John Wexley, one house changed hands. We see the hand-to-hand fighting in the streets. Incendiary bombs and block busters turn day into night, the water supply is interrupted, food and ammunition run low, but the Russians fight on. Women snipers, beside the men, shoot from every vantage point. One looks upon the carnage and wonders how these people could have withstood such an attack.

Here are the horrors of war in full measure—heaps of bodies of the slain, soldiers shot down before your eyes, buildings blown up in your face, mechanics working on repairs in a tank factory that survived hundreds of direct hits by bombs. The rapidity of the anti-aircraft fire is almost incredible, yet there it is to be seen on the screen.

Finally the snow comes, and the tide of battle turns. The Russians begin their offensive, supported by fresh troops from the Ukraine, Georgia, and Siberia. Back they drive the invaders, who abandon thousands of tanks, 700 planes, and hundreds of railway cars. Many thousands of Germans are captured, and we see them arrogant or cringing, fearful that they will receive the same brutality that they have given to the Russian prisoners. In their victory the Russians express their rejoicing in soldier embracing soldier, and whole companies singing the "Song of Stalingrad."

Albert Coates, symphony orchestra conductor, is to have a role in "Two Sisters and a Sailor," a Metro film featuring Jimmy Durante, Van Johnson, June Allyson, and Gloria DeHaven. Mr. Coates has recently composed the score for "Song of Russia," in which Robert Taylor and Susan have the leads.

Symphony Going on Trip

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will make its first New York visit of the season next week. At the next concerts in Symphony Hall, on Nov. 26-27, Gardner Read will conduct the first performances of his new Second Symphony. The rest of the program, under the direction of Richard Burgin, will consist of the Bach-Schönberg Organ Prelude and Fugue in E flat, Beethoven's Second Symphony, and Robert Russell Bennett's Symphonic Picture from Gershwin's music for "Porgy and Bess."

Joan Harrison Making Debut As Producer

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Newest of Hollywood woman producers is Joan Harrison, for the past eight years a writing and production assistant to Alfred Hitchcock.

Miss Harrison hadn't thought much about becoming a producer. She left Mr. Hitchcock to continue her writing. She had come to think that she had been long enough with one director.

The first results were disappointing. In something less than two years she wrote four scripts. One of them—the one she liked best—was not produced at all. She had written it for Arthur Hornblow, who left the studio where she was working, and for Charles Boyer, who momentarily gave up acting for producing.

She at once set her hand to other scripts, but something always went wrong with them. In the first place, she likes mystery stories; and no one but Hitchcock had been willing to let her try her hand at this sort of production, usually considered a man's field.

At last she decided to write one anyway, and at this moment Universal offered to hire her to do the script on a thriller called "Phantom Lady." Miss Harrison saw her opportunity.

She decided to outline the story exactly as she would do it, though this was contrary to the way she had been ordered to make it. When her conference with the studio came, she stuck to her point. It is said that there were almost loud words in the production office when she told the studio what it should do.

"At last," says Miss Harrison, explaining how she became a producer, "they asked me if I thought I could produce it myself, and I said I could. That astonished them so much they signed me on the spot."

Women producers before Miss Harrison have been Dorothy Davenport, Fanchon Royer, and one or two stars, such as Mary Pickford, who have acted as their own producers. Lois Weber was for a time a successful Hollywood producer also. But there have been few others. Dorothy Arzner was for a time a successful director, but her productions were always in charge of someone else.

Marian Anderson Recital Opens Morning Musicales

Something about the music of Vaughan Williams is usually right, and so it seemed with the song, "Silent Noon," which Marian Anderson offered as one of her pieces at the opening of the Boston Morning Musicales in the Hotel Statler Ballroom on Wednesday. Much in any musical work, large or small, must be conventional, more or less is likely to be borrowed, and all of it must stay inside the chromatic scale of 13 notes. Absolute newness in any particular is hard, indeed, for a composer to arrive at unless he is willing to put in something freakish or something that has been tried before and found ineffectual and unmusical.

Yet a quality, a character, a device or other matter has to be there to give the idea of individuality and to stand as reason why the piece was written at all. Well, Vaughan Williams will almost always be found meeting the requirement, which presumably accounts for his success. It came to notice if nowhere else in the piano accompaniment of "Silent Noon," as the sound of the instrument came through under the hands of Miss Anderson's collaborator, Franz Rupp. The skillful and thoughtful playing of Mr. Rupp necessarily had a good deal to do with the outcome; nevertheless it was the composer's knack at his craft that made the difference between a song and just something for a vocalist to make an exhibition with. A slightly irregular collocation of harmonies suiting the mood of the words, and an appropriate contrast of rhythms, are perhaps the whole story, but they are enough.

As for Miss Anderson's singing on this occasion, take it from first to last—items from Handel, Scarlatti, Bizet, Schubert, Massenet, Vaughan Williams, and Griffes, and a few Negro spirituals for the close—it was done in that inimitably repressed manner of hers which audiences keenly listen to and warmly applaud, whatever the program may be.

The manner serves admirably, too, in an old-school air, like Handel's "Begrüssung" or Scarlatti's "Se Florindo e fedele," and also in a nineteenth-century one like Bizet's "Agnus Dei." Moreover, a severely controlled and consistently repressed tone is unassailable in songs by Schubert, especially in "Auf dem Wasser zu singen" and "Nacht und Träume." Still, here the manner becomes something employed for its own artistic, or if you please, technical, sake; and manner cannot lift Schubert to a great height of interpretation. Nor can vocal manner even of the rarest sort raise an aria such as Massenet's "Pleurez mes yeux" from "Le Cid" to an uncommon dramatic level.

With Vaughan Williams and Griffes, who are themselves somewhat mannered as composers, the treatment of Miss Anderson answered. As for Negro spirituals, they are for her to do with as she pleases. If hearers are more accustomed to having singers "let go" on them, they will just the same acquiesce in her holding them down on a quiet plane.

W. P. T.

Concerts to Come

Bruce Simonds of Yale University, pianist, and the Tanglewood String Quartet will present the third USO-sponsored free Victory Concert for members of the armed forces and their guests at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts on Sunday at 4 o'clock.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Curtis Quartet, assisted by Boris Goldovsky, pianist, appears in Jordan Hall on Sunday afternoon in Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series, presenting the Quartet in G major, op. 77, No. 1, by Haydn; the Debussy Quartet and the Piano Quartet in G minor, op. 25, by Brahms.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Boston Conservatory String Quartet will open its 1943-44 series of concerts Sunday afternoon at 3:30 at 26 Fenway. The program includes compositions by Haydn, Ravel, and A. Borodin.

5 Allied Nations Help French Mark Day of Armistice

Representatives of five Allied nations addressed the Armistice Day celebration of France Forever at John Hancock Hall last night. Speaking on "Victory and a New World" were Andre Mesnard of the National Executive Committee of France Forever; Kung-Shou Wang, Third Secretary, Chinese Embassy; Boyd Tollington, representing the British Consul and V. M. Zubilin, Second Secretary, Embassy, U. S. S. R. Dr. Hugh Cabot presided, and spoke on behalf of the Boston Chapter of France Forever.

Professor Mesnard, a member of the faculty of Barnard College, urged that Frenchmen beware of words without deeds in the peace plans that are now formulating. "Our hopes are with General de Gaulle and the Committee of Liberation," he said.

Mr. Wang, in discussing his country's role in war and peace, said, "I believe China's intentions in the coming world order are clearly set forth in the joint declaration in the agreement at Moscow."

Mr. Tollington, speaking for Sir Anthony George, declared, "We must approach the peace with an open mind and the spirit of humility—not with too many fixed ideals."

Mr. Zubilin, an economist, described the severe obstacles encountered by the Russians in their struggle against the Nazis, and then showed how the tide had turned.

Japan Topic at Forum

"Will Japan Commit Hara-Kiri?" is the subject on which Hallett Abend will speak at the Ford Hall Forum Sunday evening in John Hancock Hall. Mr. Abend was correspondent for the New York Times in China for 13 years, and has just written "My Life in China."

Boston Faces Added Cuts In Milk Next Week

Food Problems in New England

Further cuts in milk are due for Greater Boston and most New England householders next week, according to Samuel A. Tator, Federal Milk Market Administrator, who held out the hope that this newest cut—bringing the total reduction to date about 15 per cent—would not last for more than a few weeks.

The latest reduction comes as milk production reaches its normal seasonal low, Mr. Tator pointed out. He added that the actual quota of deliveries for Boston milk dealers will be 90 per cent, but that taking essential needs such as military camps and hospitals out of this quota, leaves 85 per cent for civilian consumption.

Feeds Lack Is Key

Unfilled demands by New England dairymen for concentrate feeds for their cows are becoming more serious with the approaching heavier feeding season, according to the New England Crop Reporting Service.

The same Service points out that the rate of milk production per cow of all cows in New England herds declined sharply during October, adding that during the past three months, milk production per cow has dropped very sharply, relative to the usual seasonal decline during that period.

Cranberries Scarce

Along with turkeys, cranberries will not be as plentiful as usual for the holiday season, the United States Department of Agriculture reporting 1943 production 15 per cent below that of last year. Production is estimated at 691,400 barrels as compared with 813,200 barrels last year.

Point-Free Jams

Small jars of jams, jellies and fruit spreads—those weighing five and one-half ounces or less—may be purchased ration free beginning Friday throughout the holiday season, according to announcement by the Office of Price Administration.

Hearing to Discuss Soldier Problems

A public hearing to discuss current problems of returning members of the armed forces will be held by the Massachusetts Postwar Rehabilitation Commission, Monday, Nov. 15, at 2 p. m., in Room 436, State House, it was announced recently.

Commissioners of soldiers relief throughout the State, representatives of the various veterans' organizations, members of the armed forces, legislators, and the general public have been invited to attend the hearing, according to Senator Joseph F. Francis (R) of Fairhaven, Chairman of the Commission.

Modern War-Housing Project Puts Spotlight on Springfield

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 12—A war-housing project of 57 houses has been finished here. This is not only the first project of this type in New England to go modernistic, but also is a denial of virtually all of the arguments of war-housing opponents who have been charging shoddy construction and lack of imagination in home designing.

Built by the August Johnson Associates, designed by Samuel Glaser and financed by the Springfield Institution for Savings, the new 4½-room homes are thoroughly modernistic inside with huge windows, and built-in furniture, sell for $4,725, or rent for $47 a month.

Before a foundation was dug, the architect, builders and financers sat down around a conference table and decided to build "homes" instead of just houses for war workers. Such things as curved walks, huge windows to provide an appearance of spaciousness and light, vertical, stained-wood trim on second-floor exteriors to contrast with horizontal pattern of clapboards downstairs, trellises, bays, and casement windows . . . these were touches decided upon for giving war workers something more than mere shelter.

Outside there is only a hint of modernism in the strict interpretation of the term which implies flat roofs, corner windows, etc. The long windows are modernistic. So is the jutting bay window in the living room which not only provides more room inside but also breaks the lines of the room from falling into the customary, stereotyped, sloping, small-house roof.

Inside, the atmosphere is completely modernistic, containing room-length bookcases, paneled partitions separating dining alcove from front-door vestibule, streamlined fixtures and plywood doors. The furniture (furnishings in the model house in this community increase home costs by $700) are also highly modernistic.

Thus, war workers have in these houses which are all occupied, ultra modern interiors, a genuine attempt at modernism outside, set against a typical New England background of woodland and pasture.

Costs were kept below $5,900 by eliminating the garage, porch and fireplace. There are full basements, however, and second floors with room enough to finish two more rooms and another bath.

"The general treatment of a war worker's house," said Mr. Glaser, "is a stereotyped Cape Cod with four walls, sloping roofs and small windows on either side of the rooms. We found that at no greater cost, we could build a feeling of spaciousness, light and livability into the houses that war workers do not ordinarily obtain."

Every house was also oriented to its site so that living rooms all face south and no living-room window looks into the next house. Walls are plastered, all windows are steel casement and individuality was attained by the use of varied combinations of colors.

A 16-by-16 foot living room also contains the dining alcove and front-door vestibule which, in turn, are separated by a floor-to-ceiling plywood panel. There are five closets downstairs. Living room contains a front bay window 12 feet long and a 7½-foot window at the rear frames the dining alcove.

It is cheaper to buy these houses than it is to rent them. To rent costs $47 a month, not including heat, light and water. To buy them costs $35 a month for amortization, taxes and FHA insurance. Of this $35 a month, the buyer is putting $8 to $9 into the house in principal payments.

More Filling Station Operators Face Fake Ration Coupon Charges

In its drive against traffic in counterfeit gasoline coupons, especially in Western Massachusetts, the cases of 12 more gasoline station operators came up before William J. Day, OPA Hearing Commissioner, in Pittsfield today.

Yesterday, Commissioner Day assailed the patriotism of persons trafficking in the counterfeit ration coupons as he conducted hearings in Springfield in the cases of 33 gasoline dealers who were charged with having such counterfeit gasoline ration stamps in their possession.

The Regional OPA pointed out today that more than 150 gasoline station operators have been charged with handling counterfeit coupons since the drive against such activity. In some instances, it was stated, the sheets of stamps turned in by the stations contained as high as 100 per cent counterfeits, and it was alleged that some station operators, finding themselves short of valid coupons, had been resorting to the "black market" themselves to cover up their shortages.

Counterfeit coupons are easy to detect, the Regional OPA stated today, being printed on paper of a lighter shade. It also said that sheets of stamps turned in by some of the stations bore evidence of attempts to darken the paper by smearing the stamps with greasy hands.

Gas Coupon Value Up But—It's Technical

Unit values of "B" and "C" gasoline coupons issued beginning Dec. 1 will be changed to five gallons, according to the Office of Price Administration, which emphasized that this will not mean more gasoline for motorists.

Time limits will be extended, the change in unit values merely bringing savings in manpower for local rationing boards which will be required to handle fewer books and coupons in future. Outstanding coupons, issued before Dec. 1, will continue to be valid for only two gallons in this area. "A" books are not affected.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Boston Opera House—"Carmen Jones," by Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd. Staged by Hassard Short, presented by Billy Rose. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Kiss and Tell," comedy by F. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week).

Colonial—"Arsenic and Old Lace," starring Boris Karloff. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"Winged Victory," the Army Air Force show. Written and directed by Moss Hart. 8:15. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:15.

Wilbur—"The Voice of the Turtle," comedy by John Van Druten. Satrring Margaret Sullavan, Elliott Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Scollay—"The City That Stopped Hitler," 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:20, 10. "Here Comes Elmer" Al Pearce, Dale Evans. 10:10 a. m., 12:45, 3:25, 6, 8:40.

South Station Theater—"Eurona's Crossroads." "Football Thrills of 1943" "Pete Smith." "Flying Gunners." "Film Yodvil No. 1." "Camouflage," latest newsreels. Continuous.

State—"Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 12:45, 3:35, 6:55, 10:05. "The Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:40.

Telesix—"The Pope and the Vatican." "Pete Smith." "Flying Gunners." "Law White at the Organ." "Rodeo." "Popular Science Review." World News, two color cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. 1, 3:30, 6:30, 9:45. "Gals, Inc.," Leon Errol. 2:45, 5:40, 8:37.

Washington Street Olympia—"The City That Stopped Hitler." 9:10, 11:45 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:35, 10. "Here Comes Elmer" Al Pearce, Dale Evans. 10:20 a. m., 12:50, 3:15, 6, 8:38.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol—"This Is the Army." Joan Leslie, George Murphy, Short Subjects. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capital: "Oklahoma Kid." James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. "Falcon in Danger." Tom Conway. Regent: "Ship Ahoy." Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. "Jacare."

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Hit the Ice." Abbott and Costello. "Nightmare." Diana Barrymore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Coast Guard." Randolph Scott, Ralph Bellamy. "Only Angels Have Wings." Cary Grant, Joan Arthur. 1:30, 5.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Heaven Can Wait." Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. "Gals, Inc.," Leon Errol.
Coolidge: "Wintertime." Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Dangerous Blondes." Edmund Lowe.
Cleveland Circle: "Spitfire." Leslie Howard. "Heaven Can Wait." Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Escape to Glory." Pat O'Brien, Constance Bennett. 1:30, 8.
Harvard: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, William Gaxton. "Pilot No5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. 2, 8.
University: "Spitfire," Leslie Howard, David Nivin. 3, 6:30, 9:35. "Stormy Weather," Bill Robinson, Lena Horne. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Gals, Inc.," Leon Errol, Grace McDonald. "Saint Meets the Tiger," Hugh Sinclair.
Codman Square: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball. 3:18, 8:10. "I Walked with a Zombie," Frances Dee, Tom Conway. 2:08, 7, 9:52.
Park: "Presenting Lily Mars." Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Follow the Band," Leon Errol.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolphe Menjou. 1:30, 6:45.
Hyde Park: "Chatterbox," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown. "Tornado in the Saddle," Russell Hayden. 1:30, 7.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Heaven Can Wait." Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella. 1:45, 7:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "This Is the Army," George Murphy, Joan Leslie. 2:45, 5:55, 9:02.
Mystic: "West Side Kid," Donald Barry, Dale Evans. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Top Hat," Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers. 3:05, 8:10.
Maplewood: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 3:22, 9:22. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 2:12, 6:12.
Orpheum: "West of Texas." Dave O'Brien, Jim Newill. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "The Youngest Profession." Virginia Weidler, Edward Arnold. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.
Strand: "Spitfire," Leslie Howard, David Niven. 3:15, 8:30. "Gorilla Man," John Loder. 2:05, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Winter Time," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "The Gorilla Man," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "Submarine Base," Alan Baxter.
Yellaway: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine, Anne Gwynne. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez.

NATICK—Colonial: "Spitfire," Leslie Howard, David Niven. "Honeymoon Lodge," Harriet Hilliard, Ozzie Nelson. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "We've Never Been Licked," Noah Beery, Jr.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Heaven Can Wait." Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. "Bomber's Moon," Annabella, George Montgomery. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Gals, Inc.," Leon Errol. "The Gorilla Man," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 2, 8.
Strand: "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolphe Menjou, Pola Negri. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Lionel Barrymore. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. "Follow the Band," Leon Errol. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "The Falcon Strikes Back." Tom Conway, Harriet Hilliard. 2:05, 7:53. "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 3:24, 9:09.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Above Suspicion," Fred MacMurray, Joan Crawford. "Adventures of a Rookie." 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown: "Mister Big," Gloria Jean. "Aladin' for God's County."
Coolidge: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "They Came to Blow Upp America," George Sanders, Anna Sten.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Sky's the Limit." Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "We've Never Been Licked," Noah Beery, Jr.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Buckskin Frontier, Richard Dix. "Crime Doctor" Warner Baxter.

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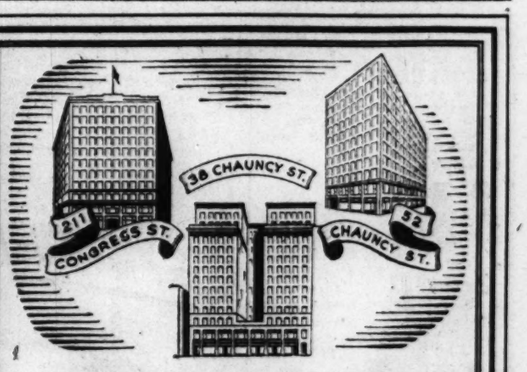

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Navy Wives Club Members Honored for USO Service

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Eight members of the Laura Owens Navy Wives Club of Charlestown are the glad possessors today of certificates awarded in recognition of one year of service to the USO in Boston. They were among the 117 Greater Bostonians to whom the Mayor presented similar awards at a luncheon at the Buddies' Club yesterday.

Mrs. Laura Owens, sponsor of the Club, received the certificates in behalf of Mrs. Genevieve Harris, President; Mrs. Ruth Peters, Secretary; Mrs. Margaret Empoliti, Treasurer; Mrs. Jennie Boudreau, Vice-President; Mrs. Laura Everett, Mrs. Thelma Bailey, and Mrs. Anne Murphy.

But these are not the only laurels that have recently come the way of this Club, which carries on a major job of stiffening Navy morale by assisting the wives of enlisted men. Mrs. Harris has just returned to Boston bearing the achievement Cup awarded by the Navy Wives Clubs of America at the annual conventions in New York last week.

During the April through October period of competition for this Cup, the Laura Owens Club rolled up a total of 16,962 points. Over 200 families received help from the Club, more than 1,000 hospital, social, or sick calls were made by members; 108 layettes were made and distributed through the Welfare Committee; members performed over 3,000 hours of volunteer service, and carried out other point-earning activities.

The Club, which celebrated its second anniversary in August, meets every Thursday at the Navy Y. M. C. A. in Charlestown, and runs a salvage shop at 226 Main Street, Charlestown. The shop has been a great success, having supplied many children with clothes and given away nearly $600 to meet the needs of enlisted men's wives who find themselves in difficult straits in a strange city with inadequate funds. Used clothing is always welcome.

Plans for a Christmas party for the children of all the members are now under way. What the Club means in the way of friendship and practical assistance to its large, transient membership would be hard to calculate.

Reading Club

Members of the Reading Woman's Club took time from their current war work yesterday to look over the Club's 50 years of service to the community. Mrs. Albert R. Shepardson, a charter member and Past President, reviewed its history at a combined Presidents' Day and 50th anniversary celebration.

Since its first meeting in November, 1893, when Mary A. Livermore spoke on "The New Aristocracy," the Club has brought many noted speakers to the community, has organized the Reading Visiting Nurse Association, initiated the playground movement in Reading, beautified streets by planting trees, instituted clean-up days, promoted school gardens, supported the public library, and performed other community services. Consistently, according to Mrs. Shepardson, the Club has at the same time striven to fulfill its purpose of "promoting a better, broader, and higher culture among its members."

Waltz Evenings

Miss Bolling Byrd and Miss Frances Wesselhoeft have been chosen co-chairmen of the Junior Committee for the Waltz Evenings series which opens its season in the Copley-Plaza ballroom on Friday, Nov. 26. Together with Mrs. Russell Howell, Senior Committee Chairman, they are planning a get-together with the masculine half of the Junior Committee on Sunday afternoon to discuss the sending of packages to prisoners of war. This is the cause to which proceeds from the dances will go. Dec. 17, Jan. 28, Feb. 18, March 31, and June 9 are the other dates in the series.

All-College Luncheon

Miss Mary B. Gilson, Manpower Utilization Consultant of the War Manpower Commission, will be the speaker at the All-College Luncheon sponsored by the Boston Branch of the American Association of University Women at the Y. W. C. A. tomorrow. Miss Gilson is to leave soon for England to study industrial conditions at the invitation of the British Ministry of Information. She is one of a group being sent under the auspices of the OWI.

Junior Clubwomen

Massachusetts junior clubwomen are holding a charity bridge at the Hotel Statler tomorrow afternoon. Miss Hannah Campbell is general chairman and Miss Josephine Bruno heads the group of ushers. Entertainment will be provided by Russell Curry and two dancing partners.

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'Eyes Right' as Wacs Pass State House

By a Staff Photographer

Approximately 22,000 Marchers Honor USO in Armistice Day Review

Despite threatening weather, some 100,000 spectators jammed the route of the Armistice Day parade in Boston yesterday afternoon. Shown above, marching Waes turn "eyes right" as they pass the reviewing stand in front of the State House on Beacon Hill.

Illegal Deals In Gasoline Are Charged

Two indictments charging illegal transactions in gasoline coupons were returned by the Federal Grand Jury to Judge Francis J. W. Ford in the U. S. District Court today. In addition, one criminal "information" was filed in the District Court along similar lines.

Thomas Frank McDonald, a member of the Board of Selectmen of the town of Clinton, Mass., and Joseph Albert Schwab, who conducts an automobile agency in Clinton, were named in one indictment charging conspiracy in alleged transferring and accepting transfers of coupons in violation of the law starting Aug. 1, 1942.

Joseph J. Gottlieb, Assistant U. S. Attorney, said that the Government charges that Selectman McDonald, by virtue of his position, occupied the same office which was used by the Clinton Ration Board, and alleged that he had access to the vault of the Ration Board.

Another indictment charged Thomas Miller of Thompsonville, Conn., and Richard Chapin, of Springfield, Mass., with conspiracy to transfer, possess, and assign counterfeit and other gasoline ration coupons. The indictment alleges that the conspiracy began about Sept. 1, and continued through Oct. 31, 1943.

The "information" announced by Attorney Gottlieb, charges Louis Consolini, of Springfield, Mass., with the illegal sale and possession of counterfeit and other gasoline ration coupons.

Defendant Consolini is charged in six counts with the transfer of 1,600 "B" and "C" coupons to Joseph A. Vocatura, of Westerly, R. I.; transferring 1,600 "A-6" coupons to the same man; transferring 6,400 counterfeit coupons to the same; transferring 400 counterfeit coupons to David Telage, of New London, Conn.; and with having in his possession 6,800 counterfeit coupons.

Fishermen Vote for a Tie-Up Unless Price Action Is Taken

Union fishermen will tie up the Boston and New Bedford fishing fleet Nov. 20 unless action is taken before that date by the War Labor Board and the Office of Price Administration in adjusting price ceilings for producers of fresh fish, it was announced today by Capt. Patrick McHugh, secretary-treasurer of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Decision to tie up the boats was reached by votes of the men taken at New Bedford and Boston, Captain McHugh explained. The tieup will drastically cut the supply of fish at a time when food is of vital importance, according to waterfront circles.

Since price ceilings were established the fishermen claim that their income has been reduced 25 to 35 per cent. The union officials say that the public has not benefitted a single penny as a result of the fixing of Federal price ceilings for producers, and that all efforts to secure adjustments of the ceilings that would restore the "wage cuts" of the fishermen have failed.

Fishermen are paid on a share basis.

Between 1,800 and 2,000 men are involved by the decision at the ports of Boston, New Bedford, and New York, although the latter group have not yet definitely fixed a deadline, Captain McHugh said.

Vessels arriving in port on the 18th of November will not put to sea again unless an adjustment is made in the ceilings, he said. The crews of other vessels will join the tieup as they reach port.

Boston vessels affected will be about 35 trawlers and draggers, carrying crews of about 700 men. About 125 vessels at New Bedford, chiefly small craft, are involved in addition to some 30 craft at New York, Captain McHugh said.

Possibility that 20 or 30 boats at Gloucester may join the tieup loomed today although Gloucester has not been included in the strike issue heretofore.

Captain McHugh said that pollock fishermen at Gloucester are dissatisfied because the winter price ceilings, which became effective Oct. 1, did not grant an increase for pollock although most other species of groundfish were allowed two cents a pound higher ceilings for the winter.

Ceilings for producers are not needed today, said Captain McHugh, because the public are now paying between 5 and 10 cents a pound more for fresh fish than they were paying before the Federal price ceilings for producers were established.

Early in October the fishermen voted to strike unless an adjustment was made in ceiling prices, but no action has been taken yet, he said.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Brown stamps "G," "H" and "J" in Ration Book No. 3 now valid; expire Dec. 4.

Brown stamps "K" become valid Nov. 15, expire Dec. 4.

Brown stamps "L" become valid Nov. 21; "M," Nov. 28; "N," Dec. 5, and "P," Dec. 12. All expire Jan. 1, 1944.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods—Nov. 20—Blue stamps "X," "Y" and "Z" will expire.

Today—First series of Green Stamps "A," "B" and "C" in Book No. 4 now valid; expire Dec. 20. Values same as blue stamps in Book 2.

Gasoline—Today—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil — Today — New No. 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Nov. 30—Last day for tire inspection for C book holders.

New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601.

Christmas mailing closing dates for points within continental United States are as follows:

Nov. 22 mail parcels and Nov. 29 mail cards to Arizona, California, Oregon and Washington.

Nov. 24 mail parcels and on Dec. 1 mail cards and letters to Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Nov. 26 mail parcels and on Dec. 3 cards and letters to Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Dec. 6 mail parcels and on Dec. 13 mail cards and letters to Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Boston postal district.

Naming of Ferrari By Stokes Is Hit

Petition for a writ of mandamus was filed in the Suffolk Superior Court today by Miss Marian Clarke Nichols, of Mount Vernon Street, Boston, against John F. Stokes, State Commissioner of Public Safety, asking the Court to nullify Commissioner Stokes' appointment of Joseph L. Ferrari as Supervisor of the State Police Detective Bureal. She also seeks to compel Mr. Stokes to make appointments to the position involved on requisition to, and certification by, the Director of Civil Service.

Commissioner Stokes appointed Mr. Ferrari to this office at a salary of $4,320. Miss Nichols' petition alleges the position has been, and is, subject to Civil Service laws, and that the appointment was in violation of those laws. Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell recently had upheld the State's action in an advisory opinion.

Judge Edward T. Broadhurst today issued an order of notice on the petition, returnable on Nov. 18.

Small Plants Ready For Civilian Work

Conclusion of a campaign to help small manufacturing establishments of New England by getting many of them in line for essential civilian business was signalized today at the regional office here of the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

The number of small manufacturing concerns in New England registered as in need of work was reported by Richard C. Cooke, Regional Director of SWPC to number 1,600.

Deferment Request Must Come Early

Immediate soldiering faces many fathers who would otherwise be deferred on occupational grounds because employers have been too slow in asking deferment, it was disclosed today by Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service.

Employers in activities essential to the war effort, including those necessary to public health and safety, should not wait until the worker is reclassified but should immediately file Form 42 or Form 42A for pre-Pearl Harbor fathers who are deemed necessary in their respective occupations, the colonel said.

Many employers are waiting until the registrant is about to be or actually is placed in Class 1-A before filing the deferment request.

Such delay causes not only unnecessary duplication of the review of each case by the local board but in some instances requires last-minute postponements of inductions by the State Director where such action appears warranted, Colonel Smith said.

All local boards are at present engaged in the reclassification of men in III-A, the class of men who were fathers before Pearl Harbor.

If the petition for deferment is on record at the time the local board first reaches a man's case, immediate consideration can be given to the request to put the man in Class II.

Form 42A [Occupational Classification—Industrial] should be filed for all fathers, ages 18 through 37, whom employers want deferred, it was explained. This form requires detailed information, not only about specific duties and background, but additional information about the company or empolyer.

Form 42 [Occupational Classification—General] should be filed for all fathers 38 through 44, whom employers want deferred. This does not require the detailed information required on Form 42A but gives the employer an opportunity to define in more general terms the qualifications and necessity of the registrant. Both these forms can be obtained at any local board.

Asked why it is necessary to file any request for deferment of men between 38 and 45 even though this bracket is exempted from military service at present, Colonel Smith replied with two reasons:

First, these registrants are classified like all other registrants, except that their classification is followed by the letter H, and draft rules require that a registrant be placed in the lowest applicable class. If such a registrant is entitled to a Class II deferment as an essential worker, consideration can be given to deferment in that class only upon certification by request of his employer.

Second, if the presidential order now exempting this bracket is ever rescinded, local boards will have knowledge, if proper certification is on file, that the registrant is considered occupationally essential and further consideration can be given at that time to renewal or deferment in justifiable cases.

Christian Science Program on Nov. 14

Mrs. Florence J. Harriman of Washington, D. C., will conduct a Christian Science program from radio Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, Nov. 14, at 8:30 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "Gratitude."

This is the sixth program in the 1943-1944 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Parade of 22,000 Feature of Boston Holiday Activities

That Boston loves a parade was impressively established yesterday when more than 100,000 persons braved an icy rain to watch 22,000 marchers wind their way over a three-mile route.

With 15 bands blaring martial music 44,000 feet picked up the cadence at 2 p. m. sharp. It was after five o'clock when the last marcher reached the finish mark at Commonwealth Avenue. But the crowd stuck it out admirably, cheering the various units of Uncle Sam's military might; the State Guard; and the Coast Guard Auxiliary.

The largest crowd gathered along Tremont and Washington Street, at some places packed five and six deep on the sidewalk.

Despite the bad weather hundreds of children viewed the parade from their mother's arms or skipped along beside the various units, some shouting "Hi, Daddy" to a rather embarrassed marcher whose order was "eyes front." The balloon men added brightness to the otherwise drab day with their multicolored wares.

Governor to Give Racial Unity Talk

Governor Saltonstall will address a mass meeting on racial unity in Symphony Hall, Sunday, Nov. 28, at 7:30 p. m., it has been announced by National Conference of Christians and Jews and the Massachusetts Citizens Committee for Racial Unity, joint sponsors of the meeting. Another speaker will be the Rev. Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam, Bishop of the Methodist Church in Boston.

Winant Is Prisoner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H. Nov. 12—First Lieut. John G. Winant, Jr., son of the United States Ambassador to Britain, is a prisoner in Germany, it was announced today at his home here, following a notice from the War Department. Lieutenant Winant was the pilot of a four-motored bomber shot down in a raid over Germany a month ago.

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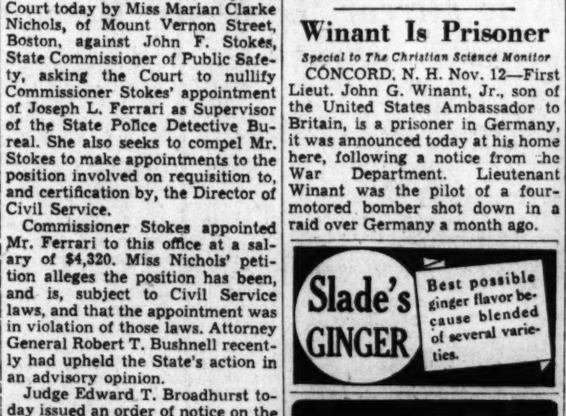

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OR HOW TO ENJOY A BITTER NEW ENGLAND WINTER

An overcoat is more than an outer garment or so much wool. An overcoat should bend and flex and give with your every move—it should let you move at will with the least possible interference—and still keep you warm. In fact, you should be able to enjoy the insulation of your overcoat and hardly be aware of its presence on your shoulders—and then there is one other very important function that an overcoat must perform, it must give you good smart lines—it must be representative of YOU—not only the day you buy it, but as long as you wear it.

It takes tailoring—Kennedy standards of tailoring to live up to these rigid requirements. You'll find them here in a variety of fabrics—a variety of textures and at a variety of prices—but every last one of them lives up to the Kennedy standard of warmth, comfort and usability.

You'll find a generous selection of your size, too. Don't buy an overcoat unless you need one—but, if you're going to need one this winter, buy it now—so that you'll have the comfort and the protection of a Kennedy overcoat whenever the weather turns raw.

KENNEDY OVERCOATS . . . start at $35
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KUPPENHEIMER VALGORA OVERCOATS . . . . . starting at $55
OTHER NEW WINTER OVERCOATS . . . . . to $75

KENNEDY'S
SUMMER and HAWLEY STREEETS
BOSTON BROCKTON PROVIDENCE LYNN WORCESTER SALEM SPRINGFIELD HYDE PARK HARTFORD PORTLAND

Allies Build Lines in Italy, Repel Nazi Counterattacks

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Nov. 12—It appears clear that the Nazis intend to hold the present coast-to-coast defense belt south of Rome as long as possible. Their concern with the situation on the west of the Fifth Army front is shown by repeated counterattacks intended to drive the British from the most recent commanding features they have obtained there. These counterattacks were successfully staved off as were the other farther east.

The enemy is also intent upon holding firm his other flank resting on the Adriatic, and has been putting a good deal of artillery fire across the Sangro River, where the Eighth Army formations are positioned.

The present is a period of build-up by the Allies to permit further strong attacks and advances. And an extremely difficult process it is.

Army vehicles are skidding about all over rain-soaked, slippery, and difficult roads, especially in the mountain areas, and a great amount of matériel has to be manhandled or carried by pack mules.

This is a slow and laborious business, and it is unreasonable to expect fast progress by combat troops while it is being done. captured documents have disclosed that the German field commanders have been ordered to hold the present line at least eight weeks.

In their attempt to do this they can count upon considerable assistance from the weather, for winter conditions restrict Allied air operations, and mud, rain, and snow are far less handicap to troops holding prepared positions than to troops advancing to attack them.

De Gaulle: French Unity Vital

ALGIERS, Algeria, Nov. 12 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle declared yesterday in his first public appearance as sole leader of the Provisional French Government that the drama of France's liberation had approached "the last act."

"Our future now depends on our efforts and our unity," he told 10,000 cheering Algerians who braved a heavy rain to hear him and to watch a colorful Armistice Day review of French forces with their American-supplied war equipment.

Standing with Gen. Henri Giraud, the Commander in Chief who was his former coleader of the French Committee of National Liberation, General de Gull said, "We must inscribe in the flesh and soul of the enemy the mark of what it costs to injure France. We must act so that despite our adversities we can be proud of ourselves."

General de Gaulle blamed Germany alone as responsible for the war, and demanded its proper punishment.

Communist Demands

ALGIERS, Algeria, Nov. 12 (AP)—Communist participation in the new French National Committee was reported to rest today on a demand for control of the Information Ministry and removal of political censorship of the French press.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle told newspapermen on Nov. 10 that he hoped the Communists would designate "one or two" men to participate in the Government. Some of his associates said he had in thought offering them the Production and Public Health posts.

The Communists have advanced Etienne Fajon, formerly the Communist Deputy from the Seine, as their choice for a place on the Committee and coupled his name with a program for publicizing the French cause.

Eight committees within the Consultative Assembly were to meet today in closed session. Their actions probably will be disclosed at a public session Nov. 15.

Russian Forces Near Vital Rail Center in Ukraine

Continued from Page 1

similar plants in Germany and Italy, in an effort to end German production of this vital war product.

The return blow at the Riviera railway emphasized the importance with which the Allies view this rail link as the, result of damage to the Brenner Pass and the Mt. Cenis Tunnel railroads during the past 48 hours.

The stepped-up campaign on Nazi communication began Nov. 10 with a daylight attack by Mediterranean-based Flying Fortresses on Bolzano, on the Italian end of the rail line through the Pass. That night, the RAF blasted Mondane, at the French end of the Mt. Cenis Railway Tunnel from Italy.

Dispatches from Spain said that some German civilian trains had been stalled in their stations for two days. The Swiss Radio asserted Mondane was in smoking ruins.

Britain-based Mosquitoes also made a three-ply attack on Berlin, Hannover, and the Ruhr in one of their biggest operations, the Air Ministry said. Airfield and railway targets in France and the Low Countries were attacked by Intruder patrols and mines were laid in enemy waters.

In the night's operations, seven bombers and a fighter were lost, the Air Ministry said.

The night's offensive followed an American Armistice Day attack in which Fortresses visited the German industrial city of Münster.

The raid on Münster was carried out in daylight by American Flying Fortresses, which hit that city for the second time in a week.

Russia:

Red Army 12 Miles From Vital Rail Center

Reuters reported from Moscow on Nov. 12 that the Red Army had stormed to a point 10 miles northeast of the Western Ukrainian rail center of Zhitomir on the last north-south railroad held by the Germans in the Western Ukraine.

The Germans were said in various Russian dispatches to have applied the torch to the Crimean port of Kerch, a city of 105,000 invested from two sides by Russian amphibious forces shuttled across the narrow Kerch Straits from the Caucasus.

The Moscow Radio declared the German line in the Gomel sector of White Russia near the famed Pripet Marshes "has been broken," BBC said. It was in this area that the Germans said on Nov. 11 that the Russians were attacking with numerous rifle divisions, masses of tanks, and planes.

Henry C. Cassidy, Associated Press reporter in Moscow, said "traffic is about at an end on the Korosten-Zhitomir sector of the Leningrad-Odessa Railroad."

The German communiqué asserted Nazi and Rumanian troops had halted Russian attempts to extend their bridgeheads around Kerch in the eastern Crimea and had thwarted efforts to reinforce the Red Army already on the eastern shores of the Black Sea peninsula.

Berlin said also the Germans had beaten back a Russian effort to cross the Dnieper River in the marshes around Nikopol, where the Germans hold their lone bridgehead on the east bank of the river.

"In the area of Kiev, the battle in the depths of the salient is continuing with undiminished violence," the German communiqué said of the major Russian attack 60 to 75 miles west of the Ukrainian Capital.

"Southwest of the city, strong Soviet attacks collapsed, while farther south, German counterattacks succeeded in retaking several villages.

"North of Chernigov [in the Gomel area], the impetus of enemy attacks decreased as a result of heavy casualties. Nevertheless, there was embittered fighting."

The Germans reported heavy Russian attacks repulsed northwest of Smolensk and near Nevel where the Russians "tried to widen their salient, especially north and south of the city."

South Pacific:

No Allied Warship Sunk Since Nov. 1

Denial of Japanese claims of sinking battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers and destroyers during the current Allied drive in the northern Solomons toward Rabaul, came emphatically from both Gen. Douggias MacArthur and Admiral William F. Halsey.

Not one Allied warship has gone down, the two leaders said through their spokesmen.

The naval score since the Marines landed Nov. 1 on the now firmly secured Empress Augusta Bay beachhead on Bougainville's west-central coast thus reads:

Against Japan—Three cruisers and eight destroyers sunk; at least 11 cruisers and four destroyers damaged; and two cruisers probably damaged.

Against the Allies—Damage to an undisclosed number of warships.

"Japanese claims of sinking warships and of a naval battle subsequent to the naval action off Bougainville the night of Nov. 1-2 are without any basis whatsoever," General MacArthur's spokesman said.

Meanwhile, at Pearl Harbor, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific fleet, told a nation-wide radio audience that "our time has come to attack. . . . Henceforth we propose to give the Jap no rest. All hands in the Pacific . . . share this resolve. . . . We have no illusions about the opposition we will encounter or the losses we must endure. . . . We see beginnings of a new victory."

The Admiral, in his boldest declaration of the war, said, "Our northern flank in the Aleutians has been secured. In the South and Southwest Pacific, intensified attacks by all forces have placed the Jap in a precarious position. In other areas he has been relatively unmolested but henceforth we propose to give him no rest."

On Bougainville, the Marines and Army reinforcements now have established a solid six-mile long position and at near-by Choiseul, where Marines landed Oct. 27 to divert the Japanese from the impending thrust at Empress Augusta Bay, the American forces have withdrawn, their mission completed.

The communiqué reported a 22-ton bombing raid by Liberators on the naval base of Soerabaja, Java, entailing a round-trip flight of more than 2,000 miles; the sinking by aerial action of an enemy destroyer off Kavieng, New Ireland, and a possible torpedo hit on a cruiser by planes raiding Rabaul.

By a Staff Artist

Major Points of Allied Bombing

A broad European pattern is shown, with bombers striking at Germany from Britain, at the Brenner Pass from North Africa, and at German-held Yugoslav and Albanian points from Allied air bases in Italy.

Army Losses 8,556 In Italy Since Salerno

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 12

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson reported yesterday that Army casualties in Italy since the landings at Salerno Sept. 9 total 8,556, with 1,295 killed, 4,764 wounded, and 2,497 missing.

The losses of British forces in Italy during the same period have been somewhat greater, Mr. Stimson said at a press conference, but the exact British figures are not available.

Choiseul:

Marine Paratroops Fooled Japanese

Several hundred sea-borne Marine paratroops fooled Japanese forces on Choiseul Island in the Northern Solomons for more than a week into thinking they were an invasion force of 20,000, it was disclosed Nov. 12 in a dispatch from Guadalcanal.

They harried the Japanese, pitched the enemy stronghold on near-by Shortland Island into a constant state of uneasiness, razed one town, and kept the enemy preoccupied while other Allied forces landed on Bougainville Island to the north.

The Marines slipped into Choiseul on the morning of Oct. 27 and left the night of Nov. 3-4, three days after the landing on Bougainville had been accomplished.

They left behind a puzzled Japanese garrison, 143 enemy fatalities, and an indefinite but large number of wounded. Nine Marines were killed and 16 wounded.

Italy:

Weather and Terrain Slow Allied Advance

Extremely bad weather and difficult terrain in front of the Germans' winter defense line slowed the Allied drive in Italy to limited gains, Allied headquarters in North Africa announced Nov. 12.

A one-mile advance by Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Americans of the Fifth Army and the capture of one more commanding feature on the slopes of Mount Camino near Mignano at the western end of the Allied line were announced. Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eight Army engaged in sharp patrol skirmishing near Acquaviva in the central sector and exchanged artillery fire with the Germans across the Sangro River in the east.

A sharp German counterattack at Calabritto near Mignano was beaten back by the Allied Fifth Army and prisoners were taken.

["A powerful German counter-attack" succeeding in taking a hill position and a village south of Mignano in Italy, the German communiqué said. "American troops west of the Volturno, despite heavy losses, are continuing for days their unsuccessful attacks on our hill positions," said the communiqué.]

Despite the slow Allied march, the Germans apparently had little hope of holding Gaeta very long. Aerial reconnaissance showed they had blown up the oil tanks at that West Coast port nine miles behind the present lines.

Reconnaissance also brought back evidence that they had carried out new demolitions at Leghorn, sinking two more ships in Leghorn Harbor in an effort to close its northern entrance. The Germans apparently had decided to dispense with the use of Leghorn even for coastal shipping and sealed the harbor to impede any Allied raids or coast-hopping landings.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Report Five New Gains

Partisan forces of Gen. Josip (Tito) Broz are smashing at the Germans in successful offensives in Macedonia, Dalmatia, Montenegro, Hercegovina, and eastern Bosnia, according to a war bulletin from London Nov. 12.

According to the communiqué, only in Slovenia were the Partisans on the defensive, while in Serbia heavy fighting was reported in progress against Germans and units of Serb Chetniks.

The Germans in radiocasts, however, declared that they had thrown additional motorized formations into the northwest Balkans, and that "large-scale operations" already had smashed guerrilla resistance in the Majevica Mountains. The town of Graznica has been captured and "extremely heavy losses" have been inflicted on the Partisan forces, the Germans said.

British Protest French Action In Handling Crisis in Lebanon

Continued from Page 1

tions. French troops occupied the Government Chambers.

According to an announcement of the Near Eastern radio station, the trouble started when the Lebanese Chamber voted unanimously to amend its constitution, "removing from it all clauses incompatible with Lebanese sovereignty and independence."

The Lebanese Chamber's action was taken after receipt of a note from the French Committee of National Liberation stating that the French would not agree to any unilateral change in Franco-Lebanese relations. The Lebanese knew their action would produce a showdown and apparently welcomed it as a step toward uniting the country in its determination to win full freedom.

M. Helleu placed the Lebanese President Shoukri el Kuwatli Bey under house arrest, as well as Premier Riad el Solh and a number of other members of the Cabinet.

Protest demonstrations began. Shooting was reported. Martial law, including a strict curfew, was imposed.

Sir Edward Spears, British Minister to Lebanon and Syria, protested in the name of the British Government "as guarantors of Lebanese independence" to M. Helleu, who as High Commissioner is the representative in the Levant of the French Committee of National Liberation.

Demonstrations of sympathy for Lebanon were reported from Damascus, capital of the sister republic of Syria, while Egyptian Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha cabled a protest to the French Committee against the treatment of the Lebanese Government.

Lebanese trouble has been expected for some time in view of rising demands within the country that the French live up to their promises made at the time of Lebanon and Syria's liberation from Vichy control that the country was to receive immediate and unconditional freedom.

French have hesitated, asserting that such freedom must be contingent on signing a Franco-Lebanese treaty regulating relations between the two countries.

In addition, the French say there is no French body now able to take such an important step, and that the Lebanese must wait until France is free and Paris can act.

These explanations are not satisfactory to the Lebanese whose nationalistic government, elected this summer, is demanding the "realities" of freedom rather than mere promises and assurances.

It was hoped by the other Allies that the French would see the way clear to keep their promises since it was common knowledge that the Lebanese would precipitate a crisis within the country rather than retreat from what they thought their legitimate demands.

Both the British and Americans have an interest in the solution of the Lebanese question. The British associated themselves with the promise of freedom made two years ago, even pledging themselves to see it carried out.

President Roosevelt, on the other hand, has sent letters to leaders of both Lebanan and Syria expressing sympathy for their aspirations and saying he believed they would be achieved.

Freedom Proclaimed

Although Franco-Lebanese disagreements have existed in one form or anoher since France was given a mandate over the Levant after the last war, the present phase dates back to June 18, 1941, when the British and Free French began the campaign to liberate Lebanon and Syria from Vichy control.

At that time, Gen. Georges Catroux distributed pamphlets promising immediate and complete freedom for both countries. He said, "I have come to put an end to the mandatory regime and acclaim you as free and independent. Henceforth you will be a sovereign and independent people and will be able either to constitute yourself as distinct states or amalgamate as a single state." It was considered that General Catroux, as a recognized Free French agent, spoke for Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

In September and November of the same year General Catroux issued proclamations assuring Syria and Labanon respectively that independence was on its way and said it would be guaranteed in treaties regulating French relations with these lands. The present trouble now seems to center around the September and November proclamations, as the French say there can be no change in the Lebanese Constitution until a French-Lebanese treaty has been negotiated and that this cannot happen until a duly elected French Government once again sits in France. The Lebanese, on the other hand, assert that Catroux's June 8 statement accorded them freedom and that there is nothing more for France to do about it except to leave them alone.

Despite the unequivocal nature of General Catroux' pledge, it now seems to some observers as if the French regretted their promise and wished to "hedge" a bit.

New Mirror 'Lightens' Rescue

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—It promises soon to be much more interesting for fliers down on the ocean in rubber boats.

Instead of dreary, motionless hours, they will have equipment designed to attract aid, to go places, and to keep them fit.

This new equipment is the job of the Emergency Rescue Equipment Section, under the office of the Co-ordinator of Research and Development of the Navy. It is a new echelon, set up by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

One aid is a mirror, about the size of a man's hand. There is a half-inch cross cut in the middle, which is both a window and a sighting device like the cross hairs of a bomb sight.

The boatman holds the mirror with its back a few inches from one eye and, through the cross, sights a plane. He can see a plane up to 10 miles away on a clear, sunny day.

The purpose is to flash reflected sunlight into the eyes of the distant aviator. The diculty is not in making a visible flash; at seven miles the reflection looks as big as the sun and is very bright. The trick is to get the little patch of reflection on the far-off plane. The sighting cross makes this feasible.

When the castaway holds the mirror in front of one eye, the mirror casts a shadow on his face. In that shadow is a white cross, which is sunlight coming through the peep hole. He can see the white cross, in a second small mirror surrounding the peep hole which is facing him, and he manipulates the mirror so that the white cross superimposes over the peep-hole cross. If he does this while also keeping the peep hole ccross on the plane, the reflected flash hits the plane.

The Navy is experimenting with a sail for a rubber boat. It is red silk, rayon, or nylon, and is fluorescent so that it glows with a light of its own in any kind of daylight, even of cloudy days.

The best new friends of the rubber-boat castaway are two new devices for making drinkable water from sea water.

Both devices, which have been widely described, purify sea water by precipitating the salts. For more than 100 years natural scientists tried vainly to do this. War did it in less than six months, because loss of aviators at sea made success a supreme necessity.

The rubber boatman now has a chemical which stains the sea a fluorescent yellow for 20 feet around. He can carry little floating lights.

Another item is safety pins. The men don't wear garters and, hunched in a rubber boat, socks slide down and trouser legs up. The intervening space gets burned by the sun. Safety pins unite socks and trouser bottoms for cover.

Since Gifford Pinchot suggested it last January, the rubber boatman also has a canvas vest. In it is a row of pockets, holding fishing lines and tackle of various types. In one pocket is bait. The bait is dehydrated pork.

New York City to Build 60 New Public Schools

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—Mayor F. H. LaGuardia revealed Nov. 6 that New York City plans construction of 60 new public schools, at a cost of $96,318,000, after the war.

"I don't believe that at any time in the history of education in any city in the world has there been such a complete program," the Mayor told 1,500 persons at a luncheon meeting of the United Parents Association.

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43 Nations Choose Lehman To Head Postwar Relief

Continued from Page 1

agreement setting up UNRRA only 43 are voting at the sessions here. Colombia is withholding a delegate until its legislative body acts. Henrik de Kaufman, Danish Minister to the United States, is present as an an observer without governmental backing.

Nov. 27 adjournment has now been set as a goal of the conference previously scheduled to last five weeks. Mr. Acheson explained that the conference was shortened due to a feeling on the part of liberated nations that long-range planning should be sacrificed for action. He predicted that UNRRA will be able to begin feeding liberated countries of Europe "by the end of the winter."

Mr. Acheson told a press conference that UNRRA's job will be to move into liberated areas with food and clothing transportation facilities and medicines as soon as AMG (Allied Military Government) moves out. UNRRA will stay for about six months or until the area is ready to begin its own reconstruction program. From the first session of the conference Wednesday emphasis has been placed on "helping nations to help themselves." Mr. Acheson sand UNRRA ought to begin its operations "somewhere beyond the soup kitchen" and stop short of actual reconstruction.

"As soon as possible the whole responsibility for civilian supply should become a civilian responsibility," he said in his address of welcome.

View About Greece

"As representative of one of the most devastated countries to Europe," replied Kyriatos Varvessos of Greece, "I want to emphasize that the populations of occupied Europe do not wish to depend on relief longer than will be strictly necessary."

UNRRA contemplates that nations will distribute their own relief supplies as far as possible. Nations with adequate foreign exchange will be expected to pay for aid received. Nations such as Poland and Greece without adequate exchange will pay in raw materials. Only in cases of nations that are entirely bereft will supplies be given free.

Mr. Acheson has admitted that the Council has a big job ahead to determine the exact scope of its activities since some nations are sure to want more than they are entitled to. It may also run into difficulties, he said, in determining an equitable basis for contributions to the UNRRA supply pool and the handling of specific problems such as what to do with 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 "displaced persons," moved from their homelands by the Axis. Two permanent territorial committees are to be set up by the Council, one for Europe and one for the Far East. The European Committee will absorb the Inter-Allied Committee on postwar requirements, commonly known as the Leith-Ross Committee, established in London in 1941 by resolution of 11 Allied nations. In addition to official delegates, the UNRRA conference here has attracted observers from all over the world.

Senate Seeks Hull's Word On Hungry Europe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—The advice of Secretary of State Cordell Hull was sought today to help the Senate decide whether the military liabilities of supplying food to some of the starving millions in Europe outweigh the humanitarian aspects.

Senators Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa and Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, authors of a resolution urging establishment of an immediate relief organization, said they would confer with Secretary Hull next week.

"I'm satisfied the majority of the Committee will be willing to accept Mr. Hull's decision, whatever it is," Senator Taft said.

Fresh from the Moscow Conference where he had opportunities for extended conversations with Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, Secretary Hull now may have information on Britain's attitude toward the project.

Several witnesses testified that the British do not want any food sent to the occupied countries, for fear that the Germans will benefit, at least indirectly.

Dingle M. Foot, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare, told the House of Commons Wednesday that to let substantial amounts of food into such countries as Belgium and Greece would constitute "a form of Lend-Lease for the enemy."

Senator Gillette said there had not been "one iota of evidence" in hearings here to support this contention.

In London, the Churchill Government flatly turned down on Nov. 10 suggestions that it relax the blockade and send food to German-occupied Europe, asserting that such an action would lead the Germans to create more starvation and shortages.

Replying to Britain's refusal to relax the blockade of Europe, former President Hoover emphasized that a food-to-Europe program he is backing would be confined to relieving the hunger of women and children, particularly in western European democracies.

Meanwhile, a relief official accused "a few men in London" of blocking shipment of food to starving European children and he declared that this policy might leave only Germany healthy enough to reconstruct the Continent after the war.

The statement was made by Dr. Howard E. Kershner, who directed relief for the American Society of Friends in Europe in 1939-42.

He told a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee if the "democratic people of Europe perish and the Germans alone have the health to reconstruct Europe after the war, the British Government will bear the responsibility."

Britain

Continued from Page 1

tion speech at Mansion House this week named "food, work, homes," as the Governments' "after-victory" goal. Now that he has named former Food Minister Woolton as supreme chief of reconstruction, the Prime Minister underlined food as of No. 1 importance.

But despite the general popularity of Lord Woolton's choice, there are some big queries going around here today. Militant Socialist opinion, in so far as it is represented by the Daily Herald, voices sharp disappointment at the Cabinet "reconstruction" shffle.

The Herald's chief objection is that Lord Woolton is a peer in the House of Lords and is therefore not permitted to speak in Commons. The Herald claims that vast reconstruction tasks can only be effectively achieved by the closest personal working partnership between the Minister and the people's representatives on the floor of Commons. The Herald even calls the Woolton choice a "practical as well as psychological blunder."

Jowitt as Spokesman

Lord Woolton can listen to Commons debates from the Peers' gallery. In fact I have seen him there quite often in the past.

He will have as his chief Commons spokesman Sir William Jowitt, who has hitherto been in the role of reconstruction minister without title or authority.

From some Left Wing quarters comes complaint that Lord Woolton's appointment and other Cabinet changes today mean that Mr. Churchill is giving the present British Coalition Government more of a Right Wing bias.

Lord Woolton came into the Government from big business and doesn't fill the ordinary definition of a politician.

He was successful as chain-store magnate, but he had also been deeply concerned with social welfare work which has given him a long association with the underdog. This has been apparent in his handling of the wartime food situation.

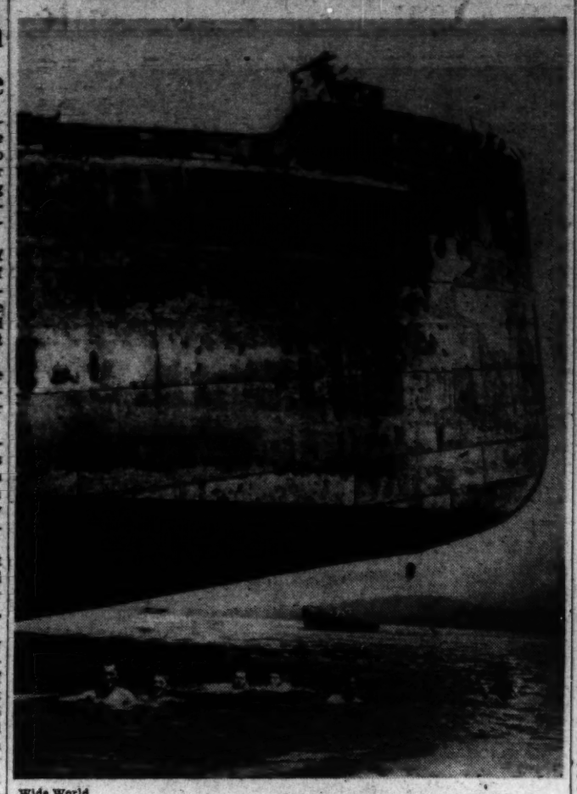
Aloof in Politics

He recently made a speech which showed he favored private enterprise with minimum state control. But for the most part he has succeeded so far in keeping out of the whirlpool of politics. But he can hardly do so in the future.

He has done a fine job in feeding wartime Britain through efficiency and foresight. But this is nothing compared with the complexities he now faces in trying to resolve such controversial issues as private enterprise versus state control; nationalization of coal mines, land, and utility services; agricultural versus industrial interests; the Beveridge report.

If he succeeds, a friend said to me this morning, Lord Woolton deserves either to be demoted from the Peerage or else have the British Constitution changed so that he as a Peer can sit in Commons and be a future Premier of Britain.

Cool Treat in Solomons



Wide World

There's Always Time for a Swim

Somewhere in the Solomons crewmen of a United States Coast Guard combat transport dive and splash in the lee of a Japanese ship, the Kinugawa Maru, beached after being riddled by American gunners.

Hull's Report to President May Mean New Conference

Continued from Page 1

Moscow to see Mr. Stalin, far from being an anticlimax following the success of Secretaries Hull and Anthony Eden there, would have tremendous psychological impact on the Russians. It would, it is said, give vast impetus to the present Russian admiration for America and American production, galvanizing this esteem into solid determination for postwar co-operation.

Most of Day at White House

President Roosevelt received from Secretary Hull a two-hour account of the momentous three-power Moscow Conference yesterday, after Secretary Hull had rested overnight from his long air journey from the Soviet capital. Secretary Hull went to the White House at noon, stayed on for luncheon, and continued his report afterward with Harry Hopkins, the President's special assistant, and Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Undersecretary of State, joining in for a time.

There was no official statement on the Roosevelt-Hull talk, but it was presumed to include further discussion of the personal message which Marshal Stalin entrusted to Secretary Hull for delivery to the President. According to some reports, the note from the Soviet Chief continued definite word that Premier Stalin would be happy to meet with Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill in the not-too-distant future.

It was recalled that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill were anxious to include Mr. Stalin in their Casablanca and Quebec conferences and in either instance would have moved the conference locale several thousand miles closer to Russia had Premier Stalin signified a willingness to confer.

More Propitious Now

At that time, the explanation for the Russian refusal was that the Soviet Marshal was too busy personally directing the touch-and-go war against Germany to have time for parleying. Now, with Russian troops driving the Germans toward the borders of Poland, it is expected that Mr. Stalin could spare a few hours for discussions with the Anglo-American chieftains.

Meanwhile, Secretary Hull, whose triumphal air voyage home ended at the Washington National Airport with President Roosevelt unprecedentedly motoring down to welcome him, became more than ever a prophet with honor in his own country as congratulatory messages poured in to him for his successful participation and leadership in the Moscow agreements.

A movement sprang up among Congress leadership to invite Secretary Hull to discuss and report on his Moscow Mission before a joint session of Congress—an unprecedented step—and also to speak at a joint session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee. With the Administration keenly desiring to carry Congress along with it in all steps toward the postwar peace negotiations, it was thought highly probable that Secretary Hull would be glad to make a report to Congress.

What Is Sovereign?

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—Dr. Ralph Barton Perry, Harvard University Professor of Philosophy, told the New Jersey State Teachers Colleges Organization today that the Senate's resolution on cooperation in a postwar world organization involved contradictory terms.

The Connally resolution, he said, speaks of "joining with free and sovereign nations in the establishment and maintenance of international authority," but "the moment nations organize or create international authority, their sovereignty ceases to be absolute."

"There is no equality of sovereignty except in the sense of equal rights where these are guaranteed by an international authority," Dr. Perry said. "We often argue as though internationalism deprives states of equality, whereas it creates equality. It . . . substitutes for inequality of power an equality of right."

Eden Optimistic on Postwar Allied Unity

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP)—In his first public report on the Moscow Conference, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden gave Commons yesterday the most optimistic official outlook ever presented Britain for full and frank postwar co-operation among Great Britain, the United States and Russia.

Indicating that the results at Moscow had exceeded even his high hopes, Mr. Eden said the major success of the parley was not in its radically new consultative machinery, but in "the basis of good will and confidence" which it established among the three powers for dealing with future problems.

While not pretending that agreement had been reached on all the problems discussed, the Foreign Secretary said reasonable hope could be held "for even the most stubborn among them." Some of his listeners presumed this a reference to the question of Russia's postwar boundaries.

Economic Issues Not Slighted

He also disclosed that economic questions had been discussed and an agreement reached "on a program for handling these vast problems, on many of which work already has begun." The absence of any economic agreement had been mentioned by some commentators as the principal gap left in the Moscow Conference program.

He explained that only the three big allied powers had been included on the European Advisory Commission because its function was to make recommendations, instead of being an executive body, and revealed that occasionally "a sort of an ad hoc (special purpose) conference of a Foreign Secretary and two Ambassadors could be set up to consider problems . . . something of a novelty in diplomatic procedure."

The Foreign Secretary, wearing an Armistice Day poppy in his buttonhole, received loud applause from Commons.

Calls Achievements Solid

"The actual achievements of the Conference seem to me to be solid enough," he said, "but it was the friendly atmosphere of mutual interest and mutual confidence in which all these conferences took place which, to me, will always make the Moscow Conference memorable."

He said a large measure of credit for success of the meetings must go to Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov for his handling of the long and complicated agenda and added that Secretary of State Cordell Hull must have felt the results justified "his very gallant venture in making this long flight" from the United States.

Of measures which were taken to shorten the war, Mr. Eden declared, "the results of our discussions under this head can only be made public as they develop at the expense of the common enemy. I have confidence that the development will be found generally satisfactory by the members of all parts of the House."

Military Issues Led

Military discussions perhaps did more good to the mutual relations, by the frank and exhaustive examination that was made of them, than any other phase of the Conference, he said, adding "there was no tendency on the part of any of the delegates to dodge any difficulty or important issue that these matters raised."

He asserted that the delegates met "on a basis of complete equality" and strived "for one purpose only, to try to bring the war to an end in victory at the earliest possible moment and thereafter full co-operation with each other to ensure that the people of the world might live at peace."

Of his meeting at Cairo last week with Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu, Mr. Eden said:

"We exchanged views on the general situation in light of the results of the Moscow Conference. My Turkish colleague has now returned to Ankara to report on the outcome of these conversations to his Government. In the meanwhile, there is nothing further I can say."

No Talk of Turkey's Entrance

Thus there was no mention of the earlier speculation in some quarters that Turkey might cede air bases to Britain, or possibly even enter the war on the side of the Allies.

Mr. Eden gave an indirect reply to French and Polish dissatisfaction that their countries were not included on the European Advisory Commission authorized by the Moscow Pact. He said the war had shown the urgent need of some such machinery above and beyond diplomatic interchange "to avoid delays and misunderstandings which inevitably occur when each of us makes our own plan separately" and explained that the Commission was limited to the United States, Russia and Britain because it was to be an advisory and not an executive body.

"The truth must be faced," he asserted, "that it is upon these three powers, principally, that will lie the responsibility for ensuring that this war is followed by lasting peace."

Turks Asked to End Exports to Germany

By the Associated Press

(Delayed)

Ankara, Turkey, Nov. 11

Turkey was asked by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden at the recent Cairo Conference to eliminate shipments to Germany of certain important war materials which might prove useful in the arms industries, it was reported today.

Few authentic details of the talks between Turkish and British officials, however, have leaked out since Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencoglu and British Ambassador Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen returned to Ankara.

Soviet Hints Turkey

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Russia hinted Nov. 10 that she expected Turkey to give "direct support" to the Allied effort in the war against Germany.

The Moscow Radio, broadcasting an article on the Moscow Conference which appeared in the magazine War and the Working Class, said:

"Considerable importance will be attached to the decision of certain States which so far have adhered to a policy of neutrality, as for example Turkey. The transition of such States to direct support of the anti-Hitler coalition will be a factor of considerable importance in reducing the duration of the war."

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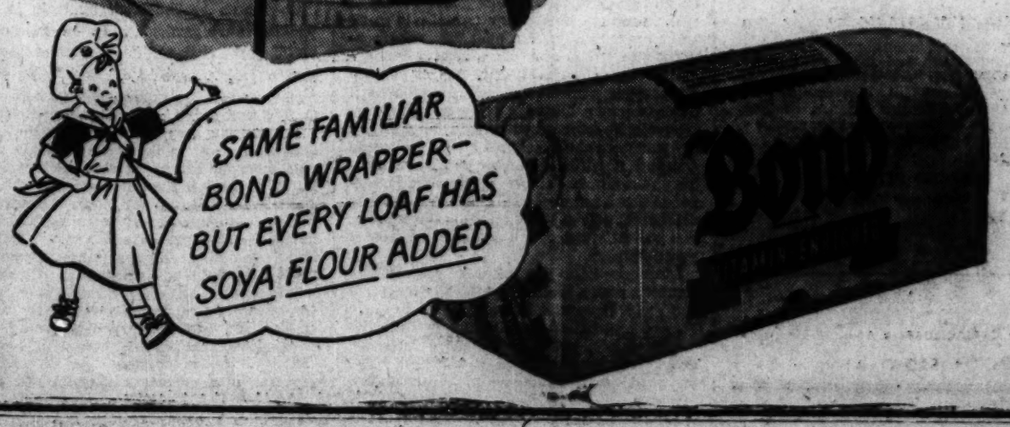

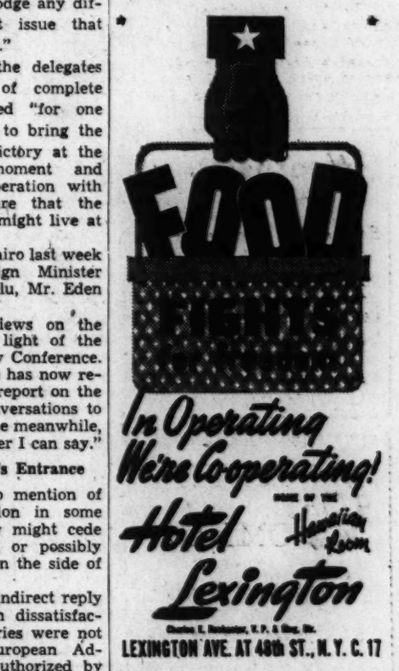

The Home Forum

True Forgiveness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE ARE OFTEN called upon to forgive our fellow men. This is not always easy. Frequently it appears to be easier to retaliate in kind; but Christians, knowing that all are children of one loving Father, will strive to forgive as they would be forgiven. The worldly-minded may think it weakness to forgive readily, and that by doing so they may lose something. Whoever thinks thus should try forgiving the next time an offense comes. He will find that it takes all the love, strength of character, patience, and grace he can muster really to forgive. One does not lose anything in expressing these qualities, but gains much in moral stature, and, in addition, he wins his brother's love.

A dictionary says that "forgive" means "to give up resentment or claim to requital on account of (an offense)." One cannot actually give up resentment so long as he thinks there has been an offense. "Forgive and forget" is a loving thought; but would it not be better not to be offended at all? Jesus' two great commandments were to love God supremely, thus acknowledging His all-power and presence, and to love our neighbor aright when we see him as the reflection of God, divine Love.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in an article entitled "Taking Offense" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 224), says, "Nothing short of our own errors should offend us." How true! Why should we suffer for others' faults? One who feels resentful necessarily suffers; but his suffering will vanish when he realizes that it is foolish to suffer for a wrong someone else has committed. Because another has been unloving is no reason why we should be likewise. Indeed, if another has been unkind, he needs our love all the more. To be loving towards an offender often brings an expression of love from him too. Perhaps all that is needed to awaken love in him is our kindness. A truly loving heart never takes offense, for Love can neither hurt nor be hurt.

In the article quoted, Mrs. Eddy tells the story of how the Emperor Constantine, when told that a mob had broken the head of his statue with stones, put his hand to his head, remarking, "It is very surprising, but I don't feel hurt in the least." Others' offenses cannot make us suffer unless our own pride is hurt. To destroy in our own consciousness all sense of wrong, to refuse to admit that this wrong ever happened in truth, is really to forgive. We must separate the error from the individual, knowing it to be merely a false concept of man; for the image of God, Love, could reflect nothing unlike good, nothing unloving.

Divine Love is infinite, forever completely expressed. There is no negative power to limit God's manifestation, wherein is the real selfhood of each individual. When we see this we can rest assured that God forgives our trespasses, destroys our sins, as we forgive others. For how could Truth expunge sin from our thinking if we failed to forgive, or cease to make a reality of, our brother's errors?

* * *

When Jesus was on the cross he prayed for his enemies (Luke 23:34), "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." He went further than personal forgiveness. He saw evil as unreal. That is true forgiveness! When sin is truly forgiven it is completely obliterated. What a potent prayer for our enemies, to ask that evil be wiped out and that the man of God's creating be revealed!

Since God is everywhere, evil is nowhere. When we realize God's goodness, His allness, we shall know that there is in reality no evil to be forgiven. To understand that evil never has had any real existence, since God never made it, is really to forgive it, to erase it from experience. God makes no mistakes. So there could be no mistake in His creation, His reflection.

Jesus often told those whom he healed that their sins were forgiven, for he ever saw the Godlike man, pure and perfect, whole and free. Forgiveness and love expressed often bring physical healing, for the outward manifestation is an expression of the thoughts of the heart. Nothing but sin in ourselves can hide from us the true concept of man. By seeing man as Jesus saw him we learn not to attach sin or sickness to man, but to lift this misconception from our thought of him. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 339): "The destruction of sin is the divine method of pardon. Divine Life destroys death, Truth destroys error, and Love destroys hate. Being destroyed, sin needs no other form of forgiveness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Language and Area

The articulate rain, overhead,
The indistinguishable sound
Of something nearly said,
If only the key were found,
Teases the indoor ear
With listening for a word
It lacks the wit to hear,
The speech being old and blurred,
And alien—save among
Familiars in that tongue:
The grass—perhaps—the bird,
Who may know what they heard.

DAVID MORTON

By courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"EXCAVATIONS FOR THE GRAND CENTRAL STATION, NEW YORK"
A Lithograph by Herman A. Webster

HERMAN A. WEBSTER is an American painter and graphic artist, whose talents have been recognized by collectors in Europe and the United States. His skill is particularly notable in his pictures of architectural themes.

In this lithograph, the artist shows an interest, not uncommon among draftsmen today, in buildings or engineering projects in the process of construction. Joseph Pennell's Panama Canal series is a famous example. Muirhead Bone of Glasgow is another artist devoted to scaffolding and cranes. He, too, made a print entitled "Manhattan Excavations."

Herman Webster has given himself a difficult problem in this lithograph. The composition consists of the deep foreground and the upper-level background, both areas carefully worked out. The intermediate area has just enough detail to provide the transition from the foreground to the background, giving a suggestion of the bulk of the earth not yet cleared away.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Moon

Now ankle-deep in stars
And with the old hills underfoot
A horned moon wanders through the night,
Grazing upon darkness as she comes.

E. E. L.

Vero Perdono

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

CI VIENE SPESSO domandato di perdonare gli uomini nostri simili. Questo non è sempre facile. Di frequente sembra più facile di contraccambiare esattamente; ma i Cristiani, sapendo che tutti sono figliuoli di un Padre amorevole, si sforzeranno di perdonare come vorrebbero essere perdonati. I mondani possono pensare che sia debolezza il perdonare prontamente, e che facendo così possono perdere qualche cosa. Chiunque la pensa così dovrebbe provare a perdonare la prossima volta in cui viene offeso. Troverà che ci vuole tutto l'amore, la forza di carattere, la pazienza e la grazia che egli può mobilitare, per perdonare realmente. Non si perde nulla nell'esprimere queste qualità, ma si guadagna molto in statura morale e, per di più, si conquista l'amore del proprio fratello.

Un dizionario dice che "perdonare" significa "rinunziare al risentimento od all'esigere risarcimento a causa di (un'offesa)". Non si può rinunziare davvero al risentimento finchè si crede che vi è stata un'offesa. "Perdonare e dimenticare" è un pensiero amorevole; ma non sarebbe meglio non essere offeso affatto? I due grandi commandamenti di Gesù furono di amare Iddio supremamente, riconoscendo così la Sua onnipotenza e presenza, e di amare il nostro prossimo come noi stessi. Amiamo il nostro prossimo correttamente quando riconosciamo che è la riflessione di Dio, divino Amore.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, in un articolo intitolato "Serbar Rancore" (*Miscellaneous Writings*, pag. 224), dice: "Nulla all'infuori dei nostri propri errori dovrebbe offenderci". Com'è vero! Perchè dovremmo soffrire per i difetti degli altri? Chi serba rancore di necessità soffre; ma la sua sofferenza svanirà quando si renderà conto che è sciocco di soffrire per un'ingiustizia commessa da un altro. Che un altro manchi di amore non è ragione per cui dobbiamo somigliargli. Invero, se un altro è stato sgarbato, ha tanto di più bisogno del nostro amore. Essere amorevoli verso chi ci offende spesso produce un'espressione d'amore anche da parte sua. Forse tutto ciò che occorre per risvegliare in lui l'amore, è la nostra gentilezza. Un cuore veramente amorevole non serba mai rancore; giacchè l'Amore non può nè affliggere nè venire afflitto.

Nell'articolo citato, Mrs. Eddy racconta la storia di come l'imperatore Costantino, quando gli fu detto che una folla aveva rotto con sassi la testa di una sua statua, mise la mano sulla propria testa, dicendo: "È molto sorprendente, ma non mi sento affatto danneggiato". Le offese degli altri non ci possono far soffrire a meno che non sia vilipeso il nostro orgoglio. Distruggere nella nostra consapevolezza ogni senso d'ingiuria, rifiutare di ammettere che quest'ingiuria sia realmente accaduta, significa realmente perdonare. Dobbiamo separare l'errore dall'individuo, sapendo che è semplicemente un falso concetto dell'uomo; poichè l'immagine di Dio, Amore, non può riflettere cosa diversa dal bene, cosa priva d'amore.

L'Amore divino è infinito, sempre espresso completamente. Non esiste potere negativo che limiti la manifestazione di Dio, in cui è l'essere reale di ogni individuo. Quando vediamo questo, possiamo rimanere certi che Iddio perdona le nostre trasgressioni, distrugge i nostri peccati, come noi perdoniamo altri. Poichè come potrebbe la Verità sradicare il peccato dal nostro pensiero se noi non perdoniamo, o non cessiamo di considerare reali, gli errori del nostro fratello?

* * *

Quando Gesù era sulla croce egli pregò per i suoi nemici (Luca 23:34): "Padre, perdona loro, perchè non sanno quello che fanno". Egli procedette al di là del perdono personale. Egli vide che il male era irreale. Questo è il vero perdono! Quando il peccato è veramente perdonato, viene eliminato completamente. Che preghiera potente per i nostri nemici, chiedere che il male sia cancellato e che l'uomo della creazione di Dio venga rivelato!

Poichè Iddio è dovunque, il male non è in alcun luogo. Quando realizziamo la bontà di Dio, la Sua universalità, sapremo che non vi è in realtà male alcuno da essere perdonato. Comprendere che il male non ha mai avuto esistenza reale, poichè Dio non l'ha mai creato, è veramente perdonarlo, cancellarlo dall'esperienza, Iddio non fa sbagli. Così non vi può essere uno sbaglio nella Sua creazione, la Sua riflessione.

Gesù spesso diceva a quelli che sanava che i loro peccati erano perdonati, poichè egli vedeva sempre l'uomo simile a Dio, puro e perfetto, sano e libero. Il perdono e l'amore espressi spesso recano guarigione fisica, poichè la manifestazione esterna è un'espressione dei pensieri del cuore. Nulla, all'infuori del peccato in noi stessi, può celare da noi il vero concetto dell'uomo. Col vedere l'uomo come Gesù lo vide impariamo a non connettere peccato o malattia coll'uomo, ma a levare questa concezione sbagliata dal nostro concetto di lui. Mrs. Eddy scrive in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (pag. 339): "La distruzione del peccato è il divino metodo del perdono. La Vita divina distrugge la morte, la Verità distrugge l'errore e l'Amore distrugge l'odio. Coll'esser distrutto, il peccato non ha bisogno di altra forma di perdono".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Along Guildford High Street

TO ARRIVE AT Guildford by train is like walking into a garden. . . . In the grace of its building, the charm of its colour, the fascination of the prospects of its hillside High Street, no town in Surrey, and perhaps only Oxford in England, is comparable with it. . . .

Beyond the turn of the road is the most delightful street in the south of England. It rises from the bridge crossing the Way steep into blue air over the hill. Each side of it is a stairway of roofs up the slope, a medley of façades, a jumble of architecture astonishing in sheer extravagance and variety. Gabled houses, red-tiled and gay with rough-cast and fresh paint; dull, sad-faced houses with sleepy windows like half-shut eyes; square, solid Georgian houses for doctors with white chokers and snuff-boxes, and prim old ladies with mittened wrists; low, little dolls'-houses, red brick neatly pointed; tall, slim houses graceful with slender casements and light shafts of wood; casements nobly elaborate in woodcarving and heavy with leaded panes; bay windows which should belong to nurseries and high, square-latticed windows which should light a library, delicately fastened with wrought iron; painted pillars supporting window seats for cats and demure young ladies; broad-stepped entrances to hotel halls, . . . Guildford High Street is a model of what the High Street of an English town should be. Has it a single dominating feature, or is its air of distinction merely compact of the grace and old-worldliness of its shops and houses? Perhaps the single extreme impression left by the High Street is its clock, swung far out over the road. Massive, black and gilt, and fastened to the face of the old Town Hall with an ingenious structure of steel stays, it has told Guildford the time for two centuries and a quarter.—From "Highways and Byways in Surrey," by ERIC PARKER. (New York: Macmillan.)

The Magic of the Ballad

THE MAGIC OF the old English and Scottish popular ballads is a precious by-product of simplicity, and that simplicity in turn makes for a great concentration. Look at the ending of the *Bonny Earl of Moray*:

O lang will his Lady
Look owre the Castle Downe,
Ere she see the Earl of Moray
Come sounding through the town.

Without imagery, those lines create an image. The word *sounding* is pregnant with picture. In it we see the Earl as he returned from his hunts, panoplied and attended by company, with jingle of spur, ring of hoof, and peal of horn, riding through the narrow streets of the town toward the castle on its height. In the ballad of *Tam Lin* there is an equally magically simple passage:

About the dead hour o' the night
She heard the bridles ring.

That creates a situation, a prophecy of something to come. In such lines life is intensified to a point, a moment of crisis, an ominous edge of things.

* * *

That the beauty of some of these effects may be fortuitous does not in any way detract from their magic; in fact, it heightens it. That a marvel is performed easily makes it all the more marvelous. The little page who carried the news from Bucklesfordbery to the seat of his master, Lord Barnard, was determined to get through:

And ever where the bridges were broke,
He lajd him down to swim.

Such felicities as "He laid him down to swim," where one can feel the action in the fall of the phrase, are beyond the reach of conscious art. They are life seen with the Homeric eye, the unsophisticated retina, the direct gaze of the Age of Innocence. The vision of the Homeric eye is everywhere in these songs that tell a story. One sees it in "The queen lighted down on a gowany (daisy) bank." One hears it in the refrains, in the jets of gaiety that swing the ballad on—"As the dew flies over the mulberry tree"; or "The broom blooms bonnie and so it is fair." There's double magic in "Fire and sleet and candlelight": one set of connotations for those to whom *sleet* meant salt; another for us to whom *sleet* is sleet. That triad—Fire and sleet and candlelight—has the wizardry which is born of the proper mixture of sense, sound, and rhythm. Cousin to it is the folk-accented wizardry of *Mother Goose*:

How many miles to Banbury Cross?
Three score miles and ten.
Can I get there by candlelight?
Yes, and back again!

* * *

The Homeric eye is an economical eye. The background of place is evoked in a few words: a king's chamber is a place "where cup and candle stood"; the first line of a poignant ballad dissolves setting in action: "She sat down below a thorn." So it is with season. "About Yule, when the wind blew cool," the queen saw Young Waters come riding through the town. It is autumn when Sir Cawlin hears a bugle blow "Over the bents (grass) so brown." It is summer, when "the leaves be large and long," that Robin Hood resolves to go to Nottingham. That "leaves be large and long" stays in the mind. I remember variants of it. A Blue Ridge mountaineer says: "As soon as the leaves put out good." And an Irishman, thinking of Ireland, will say: "The leaves would be thickening on the hedges now."

Night is marvelously evoked by the famous:

Late late yestreen I saw the new moon
With the old moon in her arms,

A moment of intensity is expressed in:

And bonny sang the mavis,
Out o' the thorny brake.

* * *

Such descriptions have the enduring perfection of a goldsmith's bird on a golden bough. Adjectives are so rare that, when they do appear, they stand out like the primary colors of one's childhood. Though both are conventional, the green of Janet's kirtle and the yellow of her hair here are as vivid as the red of one's first sled:

Janet has kilted her green kirtle
A little above the knee,
And she has snooded her yellow hair
A little above her bree (brow).
And she's away to Carterbaugh,
As fast as she can hie.

Yes, the men who made the ballads had the innocent retina and with it the heroic vision of life. They looked life straight in the eye, and what they saw stands up like something chiseled out of rock.

HORACE REYNOLDS

A Lesson From Cicero

THREE MEMBERS of the class were destined for Yale. No one of us, however, was yet fully prepared in Latin and Greek. I was short by nearly a year's work. It was arranged that Principal Welch would take two or three of us during the fall and spring terms on mornings at eight o'clock, an hour before the school opened, in the Homer and Virgil requirements which we had not completely covered, and that if we stayed out during the winter term we must read by ourselves three more of Cicero's orations which were necessary to qualify for Yale. . . .

Those three orations of Cicero I read with equal pleasure and profit, sitting on cold winter evenings by a wood fire and a sputtering kerosene lamp and facing my grandfather's clock. Cicero I had known only as a master of vituperation such as we have him in the orations against Catiline, "the arch conspirator," though he was not so terrible as Cicero claimed him to be. Now I was to make the acquaintance of another Cicero, the orator of superb eloquence, who in the Roman Senate thanked Caesar for recalling Marcellus from exile, and in the Forum extolled the character and military achievements of Pompey. It seemed marvelous to me that language could reach these heights in compliment and praise. But the oration which took full possession of me was Cicero's glorious tribute to Archias, the Greek poet, who had been one of his instructors in youth. Herein Cicero reveals his own habits of study through days when others feasted and through nights when others slept, and lets his mind roam over a wide realm of knowledge with comment and conclusions which as a boy I marked on the margins as "True." Cicero then taught me what literature and philosophy may mean in the life of man.—From "Connecticut Yankee: An Autobiography," by WILBUR L. CROSS. (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

Italy Came to Shakespeare

VERONA HAS A market-place full of umbrellas under whose shade a number of old ladies are prepared to sell vegetables on a sliding scale of prices. English travellers have a habit of painting pictures of this market-place and hanging them on their spare-room walls when they return home. Verona also has the Romanesque church of San Zeno, that impressive bulldog of a building. Verona has a Roman amphitheatre, and a castle, and a swirling river, and the Scaliger vaults, and the steep *Giardino Giusti*—but for us English she first and foremost has Two Gentlemen and Romeo and Juliet.

Verona knows this well enough, and we are invited to admire a statue of our poet sitting aloof on a pedestal, while beside him the sentimentalists of two worlds drop visiting cards and little bunches of flowers into a stone trough that passes as the *Tomba di Giulietta*. "O Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou Romeo?" But the question that presents itself to us in considering Juliet's stone tomb is "Were you ever Romeo at all and was Juliet ever Juliet?" Shakespeare had the story originally from Luigi da Porto who published his tale at Venice in 1535, and it is highly probable that the famous lovers were creatures of da Porto's brain. He may have had some real event, and, to a lesser extent, real characters in his mind, but we cannot prove it and rather doubt it.

I once knew a man who told me that on his first visit to Italy he said to himself, "Now I understand Shakespeare!" And in very many of the Shakespearean plays the Italian atmosphere is so pronounced and so true that we come to the conclusion that the poet must have known the country at first hand. Yet it is hard to believe that if this were the case he would have sent Valentine in the Two Gentlemen of Verona from Verona to Milan by ship, or embarked Prospero in The Tempest at the gates of Milan for the open sea. Nevertheless, who does not recognize the very spirit of the old Venice in the play Othello? It is only another instance of Shakespeare's universal understanding that makes every reader claim him as a fellow in his own particular interest. . . .

Whether Shakespeare went to Italy is doubtful, but there is no doubt that Italy came to Shakespeare. Through books, through acquaintance with Italians in England, in the Italianate spirit of the time, he drank deep of the Southern fount of the Renaissance. His actual borrowings for the plots of his plays were considerable—no fewer than eight plays are either wholly founded on pre-Elizabethan Italian stories or contain incidents derived from them. These are Romeo and Juliet, the Merchant of Venice, the Merry Wives of Windsor, Much Ado About Nothing, Othello, Measure for Measure, Cymbeline, and All's Well That Ends Well. Still others show indication of Italian derivation. Exactly in what way many of these stories reached Shakespeare we do not know—whether in their original form, in French or English translation, or embodied in the works of other authors. It is always a strange puzzle to know how stories creep about the world. Good stories, like rumours, have their own mysterious ways of spreading; they are handed by children from one nursery to another and across the widest oceans as stowaways in seafaring memories.—From "The Italy of the Italians," by E. R. P. VINCENT. (New York: Dutton.)

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Restraint of A. P. Asked In Proposed Judgment

Court ruling sought to keep Associated Press from observing by-laws which 'permit papers desiring AP service to be denied service because they offer competition to existing members.'

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—The Government asked the United States District Court today perpetually to enjoin and restrain the Associated Press from observing bylaws which "permit newspapers desiring AP service to be denied such service because they offer competition to existing AP members."

A proposed form of judgment in the Government's civil antitrust suit against the AP also would restrain the news-gathering co-operative from withholding its services from non-AP newspapers, from carrying out its exclusive news contract with the Canadian Press and from observing bylaws regarding exclusiveness of local spontaneous news furnished by its members. On these, however, the AP could apply for modification if it amended its bylaws regarding admission of members.

John Henry Lewin, special assistant to the United States Attorney General, filed the proposed judgment and 146 findings of fact with the court at 9:30 a. m. The Government was directed to submit its proposals when a special court ruled Oct. 6 in a 2-to-1 decision that the AP had the right to pass upon admission of applicant but that the bylaws "in their present form" violated the antitrust laws.

The court had directed that the bylaws be changed to prevent a member in the same publishing field (morning, evening or Sunday) in the same city as a competing applicant from imposing any conditions for admission.

30 Days to File

The court left the AP the adoption of "substitute which will restrict admission" but indicated that if "admission to AP were properly liberalized" the bylaws providing for the exclusiveness of local news, the confining of AP dispatches to its own members, and the contract between AP and the Canadian Press would be within the law.

The AP now has 30 days to file counter-proposals to the Government's proposed findings of fact and judgment. The final form will then be decided by the court, after which appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court.

As directed by the court, the Government agreed in its proposed judgment to dismissal of its complaint that the purchase by AP of Wide World photos from the New York Times violated the antitrust laws.

The AP bylaws provide for admission of a newspaper to membership by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members. The Government sought in the suit, filed Aug. 28, 1942, to compel the AP to admit any newspaper willing to pay its proportionate share of the cost of gathering news.

The court granted the Government's motion for summary judgment without a trial and rendered its decision on the evidence before it in the form of pre-trial examinations, affidavits and briefs.

Today's Justice Department press release said:

Proposed Judgment

"In the proposed judgment as filed the court is requested to decree the following:

"1. The the Associated Press, its members, directors and officers be perpetually enjoined and restrained from agreeing to observe the bylaws of the Associated Press which permit newspapers desiring AP service to be denied such service because they offer competition to existing AP members, and that those bylaws be adjudged null and void.

"2. That the Associated Press, its members, directors and officers be perpetually enjoined and restrained from promulgating or agreeing to observe any other bylaws or understandings and from doing any act whatever which would have the same effect.

"3. That the Associated Press, its members, officers and directors be enjoined and restrained from agreeing to observe the bylaws of the Associated Press which withhold AP services from newspapers which are not members of the Associated Press and that this portion of the bylaws of the Associated Press be adjudged null and void. In addition that no new bylaws or acts shall accomplish the condemned purpose.

"4. That the defendants be enjoined and restrained from agreeing to observe those bylaws which restrict the Associated Press members from furnishing spontaneous news gathered by them locally to persons and newspapers other than the Associated Press and its members, and that these bylaws be adjudged null and void.

"5. That the Associated Press, its members, officers and directors be enjoined and restrained from observing and performing the cartel agreement between the Canadian Press and the Associated Press dated Nov. 1, 1935, and that this contract be adjudged null and void.

"6. That the portion of the Government's complaint challenging the acquisition by AP of the Wide World picture service be dismissed.

"7. That the jurisdiction of the court be retained for carrying out or modifying the judgment, for enforcement of its provisions, and for punishment of violations by the Associated Press or its members. A provision is included permitting the Associated Press to apply for a modification of certain terms of the judgment, upon furnishing satisfactory proof to the court that it has amended its bylaws to conform to the opinion of the court. The proposed judgment, however, provides that the injunction against the exclusion of competing newspapers be perpetual."

After filing the proposed judgment, Mr. Lewin said to reporters:

"The terms of the decision represent a sweeping victory for the Government on the main point at issue—the right of the AP and its members to keep newspapers out of the AP simply because those papers offer competition to the existing members.

"There is nothing in the decision for the Government to appeal from except in the dismissal of the Wide World section of the complaint. No plans have been made with respect to any appeal. If the court modifies the decree which will be based on findings of fact or law, in a way, we, the Government, don't like, we will appeal, of course."

Orel Greets General and Cheers Heroes

Associated Press

Such Enthusism Over Success of Soviet Army in Driving Back Germans Is Typical

Top—Against a background of wreckage and shattered buildings, residents of Orel cluster about a Red Army General, left, after the Russian capture of Orel. Below—Orel turns out to greet Red Army contingents entering the city, which was recaptured from the Germans last Aug. 5 in the first big drive of the Russian summer offensive.

Australian Tariffs Start Controversy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia Nov. 12—Controversy over Australia's postwar policy has been started by H. J. Hendy, President of the Associated Chambers of Manufacturers of Australia, who urged in a recent address to the annual meeting of the Association, that Australia retire behind tariff barriers after the war and adopt a policy of isolationism.

While Mr. Hendy is finding active support for his reactionary views among some of his fellow manufacturers, his attitude has met opposition from many influential members of the community who repudiate what they term his "back to 1939" policy.

Expressing hope that as war draws nearer to an end, less will be heard of so-called "new orders," he declared: "With all the theorising of economists and social welfare experts about a golden tomorrow, I detect too strong a tendency to accept as inevitable the lowering of tariffs," and to capitulate before what might be "damaging implications of charters and agreements."

He added: "We may finally find ourselves in the position of having been committed to just such weak and precipitate surrender, but as Australian manufacturers with unshakable faith in our country and its destiny, we should find ourselves in that position only after most determined argument to hold what we have and to add to it if we can."

Mr. Hendy also expressed concern lest the "remarkable progress made by Australian manufacturing industry during the last four years should be washed into the sea because of implications of any mutual aid agreement or any other document."

To this critics reply that the hopes of peoples who have given their best efforts toward winning the war cannot be brushed aside, simply because industrial leaders fear the "new order" may involve a certain amount of sectional inconvenience or sacrifice.

They add that the progress of which Australians are so justifiably proud, could not have been achieved had it not been assisted by designs, tools, gauges materials and machinery sent here from Britain and America at a time when those countries could ill afford to part with them.

There is full support here for every effort to hold a legitimate share of postwar trade. Australia, it is realized, won't commit itself to one-sided tariff reductions. Agreements designed not to enrich one party at the expense of another but to create general and stable prosperity will be given full backing.

Wichita Looks Ahead

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 12 (AP)—The City's Planning Commission Nov 11 approved "for the future" a 15-acre helicopter landing field near the business district and a combination air and bus terminal in the heart of the city.

Return Journey for Germany Far Longer Than in 1918

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglass Brownrigg
Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 12—Those who have reverted to wishful thinking lately have been complaining that the Germans cracked four months after reaching the high-water mark of their success in 1918, but that more than a year has elapsed since the pincers were broken at Stalingrad and Alamein, yet the war still continues.

The Germans, in the face of the present deteriorating situation, are reduced to pointing out that the enemy is more than a thousand kilometers from the frontiers of the Reich.

This is a half-truth. King Canute got no satisfaction from the expanse of sand laid bare when the tide was out. That didn't prevent his feet getting wet when the sea once again reached the high-water mark.

And the U. K. W.—the German high command—knows full well that the tide is coming in.

In a year the Red Army has advanced 750 miles from Stalingrad and the Eighth Army under General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery has covered 2,500 miles by sea and land from Alamein. Both of these armies are still advancing.

In World War I Germany cracked four months after it had reached the high-water mark of its military success on land. That was at the end of the great offensive which started March 21, 1918, and which was finally checked four months later, having narrowly failed to separate British and French armies by the capture of Amiens.

Once checked the German armies were unable to stand Allied counterblows and in another four months all was over. This week has marked the 25th anniversary of the end.

German aggression in this war has reached much wider limits. Obviously it must take longer for the return journey despite the added speed of mechanized armies. But the end is just as sure.

On Nov. 6 Joseph Stalin said: "The opening of a real second front in Europe which isn't far off will greatly speed up victory."

Of course it will, because once troops are established ashore in Western Europe the distance they will have to go may not be much greater than the distance Allied armies under Marshal Foch had to travel in their final counterstroke.

That last offensive took four months to bring Germany to its knees. [All was quiet on the eastern front in 1918.]

The only danger to the Allied cause now lies in attempting to open "a real second front" before the scene is set and the players ready. I suspect the Moscow conference eliminated that danger.

Steam-Driven Plane

CHICAGO, Nov. 12 (AP)—Steam engines for aircraft, burning unprocessed fuel oil and requiring less space than internal combustion gas engines, could be put into large-scale production for military purposes in nine months, says a Chicago inventor.

Louis C. Trosky, who says he has flown 800 hours in a steam-driven plane, described the operations yesterday at a joint meeting of the Society of American Military Engineers with the Chicago Engineers' Club.

He said he uses a piston-type engine, and a boiler of thin tubing and his burner "is a combination of an automobile carburetor and a paint spray gun." It will use almost any fuel, he told the engineers, from crude oil to lard. A head of steam giving 600 horsepower, he explained, can be got up in 1 minute 20 seconds in a cold boiler.

Mr. Trosky explained that a steam plane will take off in one third the distance of a gasoline plane and it will "climb at angles unthought up in gas planes," and the higher the altitude, the faster the climb. Propellers can be shifted into reverse, as brakes, "and leave a diving enemy plane ahead of you, dead in your sights."

He said the steam engine is noiseless and vibrationless, and is inaudible 200 feet above the ground. He told the engineers he has an engine in his laboratory designed to give 650 miles an hour at 50,000 feet with only 400 horsepower.

Here's New Income Tax Bill

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 12

Here is how the new tax bill approved by the House Ways and Means Committee affects individual incomes:

1. Repeals Victory tax.
2. Increases the normal tax rate from 6 per cent to 10.
3. Retains present personal exemptions and credits for dependents.
4. Adopts a readjusted surtax schedule calculated to help facilitate merger of the victory and income levies.
5. Suspends for the duration the earned income credit.
6. Requires married persons filing separate returns to take a single person's exemption.
7. Provides that the tax shall not be less than 3 per cent of the net income in excess of a personal exemption of $500 for a single person, $700 for married persons and $100 as credit for each dependent. This is to retain 9,000,000 Victory taxpayers not now subject to regular income levies.
8. Retains existing over-all tax limit of 90 per cent on the largest incomes.

[Details: Financial Pages.]

Nazi Rocket Bomb Given High Praise

The following story on Germany's mysterious "rocket bomb" is a composite of information obtained by Associated Press correspondents in the actual fighting areas and elsewhere.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—Germany's new rocket bomb, employed against Allied ships in several theaters of war recently, is an engineering and mechanical marvel.

Definite announcement that such a weapon existed was first made by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in a speech on Sept. 21. Actually there are two types of rocket bomb. One apparently is a straight-away rocket fired directly from the aircraft simply to give it greater accuracy and speed than the usual gravity-propelled bomb.

The other is a real "Buck Rogers" sort of device. It is armor-piercing with a delayed-action fuse and is estimated to weigh 3,000 to 3,500 pounds. Its body is like a torpedo, about 25 inches in diameter and a dozen feet long. It has an eight?foot wing-span and a tail assembly which make it look like a midget airplane.

In flight it emits whitish smoke from its tail, and a fiery glow. Seagoing lookouts who saw the first ones identified them as burning aircraft.

The bomb is released from a high-flying plane. Ten thousand feet is the lowest reported level, and many have been detected above 20,000. This seemingly is in order to give the releasing plane greater safety from antiaircraft fire and to allow the bomb-aimer to line up his target. Apparently the aimer must have both bomb and target ship in clear view if he is to succeed.

Once released, the bomb glides in the same direction as the parent aircraft at a speed estimated in the neighborhood of 400 miles per hour.

Its flight is almost horizontal, with a slight downward glide, over the target it suddenly dips in a vertical dive and hurles down with the aid of both gravity and rocket impetus. Its force and penetrating power are gigantic.

While on the horizontal the bomb can alter course to any point of the compass, pursuing an evasive target ship. However, once it goes into its dive it cannot apparently be controlled further.

The control method is not clear but apparently it is by radio impulses on little-used frequencies where they are unlikely to be detected.

Abdication Plans

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—The New York Times printed a Naples dispatch yesterday saying that Italian political minds were contemplating making Crown Princess Marie Jose regent for the six-year-old Prince of Naples, her son, in a plan contemplating the abdication of King Victor Emmanuel and Crown Prince Umberto. Marie Jose is a sister of King Leopold of the Belgians.

Guards at Brewster Plant Accused of Ignoring Orders

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Navy Lieut. Leo W. Hoffman, security officer at the Johnsville (Pa.) plant of the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, declared yesterday that insubordination exists among the plant guards, members of the Coast Guard.

He told a House Naval Subcommittee investigating Brewster's failure to meet plane production schedules that about one third of the Guards "still refuse to do their duty" since Henry J. Kaiser took over the presidency of the corporation.

Refusal of some of the Guards to take posts assigned to them by their commanding officer resulted in a short-lived strike at Brewster in October, and was one of the factors which led to the inquiry into Brewster's affairs.

The naval officer, son of Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan, flatly told the committee that the Guard situation is "worse now than when I went there in May," and said that the company had instructed "us not to train the Guards for fear of causing trouble."

Theft of Clocks Reported

Mr. Hoffman reported that clocks and compasses had been stolen from planes ready for delivery to the Navy although the planes had been placed in a restricted area.

He attributed the trouble to the fact that the Guards are paid by the company and are members of both the Coast Guard and of Union Local 365, United Automoitive Workers, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Paul J. Krebs, union official, blamed labor hoarding, attempted union "busting," and general inefficiency on the part of past managements of the Brewster Corporation for the company's production failures.

Mr. Krebs, Secretary of Local 365, testified that the "dominant cause for loafing" at the plants "was the lack of adequate provision to insure a proper flow of materials for the men to work with. A man cannot assemble airplanes when he does not have the parts."

Arms Sales to Japan

The Mexican-born Miranda Brothers, international munitions merchants, unfolded the story of their prewar, world-wide dealings in arms and aircraft, but denied flatly any violation of the law—"legal or moral" — in sales to Japan.

Heavy stockholders in Brewster and the Corporation's former exclusive foreign sales agents, they denied ever attempting to "dictate" management of the company.

Interest centered in general upon the Mirandas' export business and, in particular, upon their efforts to obtain machine guns in 1938 for installation in 20 Sikorsky planes which they had sold to Japan.

A. J. Miranda frankly said that he had attempted to buy the guns in this country, in Mexico, in England, and in Europe and Norway, but declared that his efforts had proved unsuccessful.

He denied, however, any knowledge of, or any part in what Representative Robert A. Grant (R) of Indiana, called "machinations" by the Japanese firm of Okura & Co., to get guns to Japan by shipping them to Antwerp and then transshipping them to Siam.

The Indiana Representative produced a mass of photostatic copies of letters and telegrams between the London and New York offices of Okura to show that such arrangements had been made to ship the guns, but said later that they never had been carried out.

Argentina Puts Strict Curb On Press, Radio, and Films

Measures taken on alleged ground of safeguarding culture and traditions of nation—Opposition to regime succeeds in distributing pamphlets carrying criticism of military for suppressing news.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Nov. 12 (AP)—Travelers arriving from Buenos Aires Nov. 10 said that the Argentine Government — now armed with a censorship organization in the newly created Sub-Secretariat of Information and Press—was increasing repressive measures against the press and radio.

The new organization is an outgrowth of President Ramirez's Press Office. It is said to have extensive powers over the theater and motion pictures and literature as well as newspapers, magazines and radio.

The Sub-Secretariat is a diviison of the Presidential Secretariat, whose chief is Col. Enrique Gonzalez, one of President Ramirez's closest advisers.

The decree establishing the organization declared that the aim was to "assure the dignity and right of free expression of ideas and contribute to the defense and exaltation of the historical tradition, culture and moral and spiritual values of the Argentine people."

It also stated that the organization was considered necessary to assure the "truth of news which is made available to the people of the nation and abroad."

Signed Greeting to Stalin

Police were reported by a traveler to have closed the offices of Oficina Rioplatense de Prensa, which served as the agent of Buenos Aires Wireless, Inc., an American communications company whose transmission facilities are located in Montevideo.

It was understood that this measure was taken because the office transmitted a message to Premier Marshal Stalin signed by a group of Argentine admirers congratulating him on the anniversary of the Bolshevist revolution.

The traveler said that three issues of Time magazine's airmail edition printed in Buenos Aires for distribution in Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay had failed to appear.

Argentina authorities were said to have refused to permit the printing of these issues because they objected to material they contained referring to events in that country.

Radio stations in Argentina, the traveler said, received a warning from authorities that absolute neutrality must be preserved in all news bulletins, both in the manner the bulletins are written and in the accents or voice modulations of the broadcasters.

Pamphlets Distributed

Unidentified elements were reported to have taken advantage of a test blackout in the Argentine Capital Nov. 9 to distribute thousands of copies of anti-Government pamphlets signed by "The Argentine Committee for Liberty." One copy received in Montevideo read:

"We want the people to know that our newspapers, the pride of American journalism, are unable to tell the truth on events happening in the country. In every paper a delegate of the Argentine Gestapo approves the information which it is allowed to publish.

"Does the military clique now in power believe that by falsifying and hiding the truth it can so darken public opinion as to obtain popular support?"

Another pamphlet read: "Army men amuse themselves organizing a mock blackout for passive defense. The defense which the country needs is that of its freedom of speech, of assembly and of press which are the essence of democracy and now are run over by the military clique owning the Government."

Ramirez Quoted

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 12 (AP)—President Ramirez of Argentina was quoted by El Mercurio of Santiago yesterday as asserting that "undoubtedly a great majority of Argentine people favor victory of the nations defending the democratic cause."

However, "the same people are not desirous of breaking relations with any nation which has not injured, offended or damaged Argentina," the President was quoted as saying in an interview with El Mercurio's representative. This was for "the simple reason that the people love peace and have no reasons of their own to enter the war," he said.

Mexicans Take Plan Calmly For War Expeditionary Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—That Mexican public opinion may be swinging toward a more favorable position with regard to sending a Mexican expeditionary force abroad, is indicated in the calm reception here of a surprising announcement by one of the leading capital newspapers that such a project is being considered. A few months ago such an announcement, however unauthorized, as the present one appears to be, would have raised a furor of protest, not only among the general population but certainly among specific opposition elements which have opposed collaboration from the beginning.

Quoting "trustworthy sources" but not designating in what quarter these may be, the newspaper Excelsior announced that "within another half year Mexico will send an army abroad." These banner headlines ran over a front page editorial in the most prominent position on the page. A second headline commented that "Mexico is obliged to fight at the war fronts" and reported that the previous notice was received with "plausible serenity."

Eventuality Not Denied

In both the Office of Foreign Affairs and the National Defense Ministry denial was made of knowledge of such a project, but in neither case was the possibility that such could be an eventuality denied, according to comments in Excelsior and other newspapers. On the contrary, Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla said to the press that "On different occasions both the President and this Secretary have declared that if the time should come that Mexico should send men to the battle front, surely the people and the Government of Mexico would not vacillate in doing so."

The Excelsior story which made the announcement said that: "In order to comply with honor and faithfulness to her international obligations with the United Nations and to give basis to consider that the country is in reality in war, and also for the right to sit at the table which will deliberate on peace and the future of the world, Mexico is disposed to send abroad an expeditionary military force."

Attributing the information to "trustworthy sources," the article said that the project is now in "embryonic state," but that Excelsior could assure the country that "before six months (has passed) Mexico will be ready to send a respectable force to the war fronts." If not important in numbers, the forces will represent at least an effective collaboration in support of the ideals for which Mexico has taken her stand, the comment continues.

The project is developing at the initiative of a group of young generals, officials of the General Staff, and air pilots "who have manifested to the higher officials their desire to be in the first ranks of any military contingent which Mexico should decide to send abroad," Excelsior says.

Of Patriotic Origin

"We understand the idea has not originated exactly as a policy yet determined by the Government, or an initiative from abroad," the editorial says, "but that it stems from patriotic impulses and the vision" of the young military men.

The initiators of the idea, "who are conscientiously studying it," think that two divisions of volunteers could be formed, the idea being that the contribution of Mexico should be no less than about 10,000 men, apart from the 11,000, approximately, who are now enrolled in the United States Army. In all, Mexico would have in the war an Army of more than 20,000 men, the article continues.

"This expeditionary Army would carry our flag and would be commanded by Mexican officers," the article says.

As the Mexican soldiers will be "greenhorns," they could be assigned at first to guard service in occupied territories, it is thought, the article said.

Mexico cannot permit herself to fall behind the other Latin-American nations which are preparing to send troops, specifically Cuba and Brazil, because such negligence would jeopardize its position of leadership among the southern nations, the editorial remarks. The degree to which Mexico is keeping an eye on the activities of Brazil, which is now considered the chief competitor of Mexico in the play for Latin-American leadership, is indicated by the observation in the article that the Brazilian War Minister, Gen. Gaspar Dutra, has recently been in the United States to discuss with the General Staff there the preparation of a Brazilian expeditionary force for European fronts.

Canadian-Soviet Aims Explored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The aim of the Canadian-Soviet congress to be held in Toronto Nov. 12 to 14 is to serve as a fact-finding body on Soviet natural science, education, agriculture, industry, and the arts.

Among the British, United States, Russian, and Canadian experts in these fields who are scheduled to address the various sessions are: Sir Bernard Pares, director of the Slavonic and East European studies in the University of London, now at Cornell; Prof. Ernest J. Simmons, head of the department of Slavonic studies at Cornell University; Viljhalmer Stefansson, Arctic explorer; Dr John Somerville, Hunter College, authority on the educational system of the Soviet Union, and other speakers on natural science, industry, agriculture, and medicine.

Hot Pies Brought to Farmers Under British Ration Plan

By Melita Spraggs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The farm laborer trudging to work carrying a forked stick over his shoulder with his lunchpack in a knotted red handkerchief on the end is a disappearing sight in British country lanes these days.

Under the Ministry of Food's "Pie Scheme" for rural areas the farm hand gets hot pies and snacks for lunch, taken to him, though he toils in fields miles from farmhouse, canteen, or restaurant.

Through this scheme the Ministry lives up to its motto—"A Fair Share for All" by enabling the agricultural worker to get the meat ration (two cents' worth of meat per person) which is allotted to caterers for folk who "eat out." This is an addition to the personal ration. School children get the extra allowance through school dinners, factory workers through workers' canteens, office workers through the British restaurants, the business executive through taking meals at his club. Now the agricultural worker gets his ration in a hot pie.

Oven-to-Field Service

The scheme comes into operation at harvest time and at other times of special activity on the farm—haymaking, threshing, sheep shearing, and lambing time. Market gardeners and agricultural contractors employing threshing gangs may also participate. It is stressed that the food is for eating while at work, and should not be taken home.

The pies are cooked locally, either in the farmhouse or at the village bakehouse, and are taken to the fields at mid-day with hot beverages. Some of the tricycles in which the food is carried are supplied by folk in the United States. These are handed over to the Women's Voluntary Services through the British War Relief Society of America. Where long distances have to be covered the Ministry has special "pie" trucks.

More Cheese Outdoors

The Ministry also allows an additional ration of cheese to farm laborers and others doing heavy work in the open air.

Extension of the idea of the "industrial" canteen to farm conditions is visualized by the Ministry as a means of serving good hot meals when the hands are working near the farm buildings. The farmer may co-operate with the Ministry in setting up a canteen exclusively for feeding his employees.

"A shed with the simplest of cooking facilities," the Ministry says, "can be utilized for preparing meals." Local Food Offices are ready to advise in regard to equipment and procedure for these farm canteens.

In the above photograph two women agriculturists are receiving their daily "eating out" meat ration of hot pies provided by the competent British Ministry of Food, whose tricycle vans are equipped for expeditions to the most rural areas. Some of these have been donated by Americans. The one here pictured was the gift of the British War Relief Association of Northern California.

Plucky Heroine of Japanese Prison Break Does Much to Help Old Comrades

By Ines Whiteley Foster
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Blonde and slim, feminine and chic in her simple black afternoon frock and open-toed sandals, Gwen Priestwood, the first woman in this war actually to escape from inside a Japanese concentration camp, still looks much more like a sheltered debutante than an escaped prisoner from Hong Kong's deadly Camp Stanley.

That she has been able not only to accomplish this feat, but also to bring out with her the names of 2,500 internees, information instrumental in the repatriation of more than 300 Americans on the Gripsholm, is due to Mrs. Priestwood's quick-witted bravery and cool courage in the face of constant danger of recapture. This danger was shared in the first stages of the perilous undertaking by Anthony Bathurst, former police superintendent of Hong Kong, her companion in escape.

Discounts Her Bravery

"I don't think it was as much bravery as horror at the thought of having to go on under such revolting conditions which really prompted me to attempt escape," she said. "Nothing seemed more terrible to me than the increasing sense of weakness, the lassitude and inertia which come from deliberate malnutrition."

Three thousand British, American, and Dutch prisoners, the entire civilian population of Hong Kong, were herded together in Camp Stanley under appalling conditions. Every day Mrs. Priestwood felt her own plight becoming more and more helpless. Eight ounces of rice daily and nothing else except a few tiny bits of raw fish and a few slimy leaves of raw lettuce which had to be boiled before even the hungriest could touch it, had already brought to many prisoners a defeatism amounting almost to despair.

She shared a room with seven other women prisoners, and night time soon became for Mrs. Priestwood a time for thinking and planning, not sleeping. Finally she decided to attempt to crawl through the barbed wire which completely surrounded the camp, and with Mr. Bathurst to endeavor to reach the mainland (Hong Kong is a 32-square-mile island).

Innumerable possibilities for detection had first to be taken into consideration — the whereabouts and stations of sentries, for Camp Stanley was heavily guarded; the hours of darkness which could be counted on; some idea of the neighboring terrain and direction in which they wanted to go, as well as funds with which to pay for food, hiding places and transportation whenever available.

On a moonless night, calculated well in advance, the two Britishers set forth on their hazardous undertaking.

Once under the barbed wire it was now or never. They had seen what happened to one prisoner caught escaping. Nevertheless, carrying her own 30-pound pack filled with supplies she had scraped together, Mrs. Priestwood set out.

No less than seven wool and cotton sweaters constituted what she calls her "escape outfit" all worn at once over two sets of woolen underwear, woolen socks and stockings and a pair of flannel trousers.

On her head was a discarded officer's cap she had found somewhere. Not much else about her grim adventure seems funny to her now, except the remembrance of these preparations for sleeping outdoors on damp ground.

All that first night they walked, guided only by the stars. Eventually, after 24 days of alternate walking, hiding and being ferried by friendly Chinese guerrillas, Mrs. Priestwood with 1,000 miles of escape behind her, reached Chungking and the Chinese National Army. Along the way Mr. Bathurst, China-born, had decided to return and lend his aid to a brave guerrilla band and she was forced to continue alone.

"I try not to dwell on it or talk about it overmuch now," she said. "Everybody knows that to be a Japanese prisoner is pretty awful; and people have had enough horror. We need a lift now, I think. I know one of the first things I wanted to see around me when I got out was people who expressed normalcy and beauty.

Considers Future

"One thing which worried me most was the thought of making a new life for myself in a new world. Since arriving in America I have given much thought to the plight of civilians still held in prison camps, particularly those whose homes, businesses, and professions have been utterly taken from them.

"The real fight for such as these, many of whom have been imprisoned for over two years, may come when they are back trying to establish themselves in a world vastly different from the one they used to know," she continued.

To help combat this situation, at Camp Stanley special classes were organized for each national group. Children also were given daily instruction by former schoolmistresses, supervised by professors from Hong Kong University.

"The Japanese were so anxious that all prisoners learn Japanese, so they could convert us to believing in their New Order, that every day copies of a Jap-controlled Hong Kong newspaper were sent in with language lessons. One of the little jokes we relished most at the camp was that when this happened all of the American and British prisoners promptly sat down and began to learn Chinese."

At Camp Stanley, also, Mrs. Priestwood learned how to mend her own shoes. With a couple of darning needles pushed into a piece of wood, she made a sort of cobbler's awl and taught herself resoling, even how to push a piece of tin between the soles to give them additional wear.

"It seems like a dream when I remember myself walking around those grounds, picking up as many nails as I could find or anything else which might prove at all useful," Mrs. Priestwood said.

Tells of Camp Life

Everyone was assigned communal camp tasks; and her share was assisting in the camp laundry. Shirts, socks, and shorts were laundered for police officials, who in turn did their share of heavier work by making vegetable gardens in the hope of raising additions to the starvation diet. Only two meals a day were ever served, one at 12 noon—the other at 5 p. m.

When she reached Chungking no clothing of any kind was purchasable, and still wearing one of her innumerable sweaters, and her one and only salvaged skirt, Mrs. Priestwood went to tea with Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

Of her 60-day trip here by Norwegian war freighter, through mine-infested waters, Gwen Priestwood makes little comment. Little indeed it seemed to her when freedom was in sight. When she landed, she was able to give vital information to the American Naval Intelligence about conditions in occupied China, and this to her was really important enough to mention.

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Mix 2¼ cups sifted all-purpose flour and 1 teaspoon salt. Measure out ¾ cup Spry and divide into two equal parts. Cut in first half of Spry until as fine as meal. Cut in remaining Spry until particles are size of large peas. Add 5 tablespoons cold water, mixing thoroughly into a dough. Roll ⅛ inch thick and cut in 5-inch squares. On one half of each square put 3 tablespoons of cranberry jelly, apple butter or mincemeat. Moisten edges of pastry with water and fold over to form a triangle. Seal edge and prick top. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) 15 to 20 minutes. Makes 8 deliciously flaky "packable" turnovers, the very thing for his lunch-box.

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Need Advice on Use of Dehydrated Food?

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ready to start using some of those fruits and vegetables you dehydrated this summer? Then here are a few words to the wise about cooking and preparing them.

First, come the general rules for all dried fruits and vegetables:

1. Soak just long enough to make them plump.
2. Cook in the same water in which they were soaked. Saves food value.
3. Simmer—don't boil!
4. Cook only until tender.
5. Use the leftover cooking water for soups, stews, chowders or as the liquid in molded salads.
6. Season and combine in any recipe calling for cooked vegetables or fruits.

To soak or not to soak? That's the question. Most dehydrated vegetables are improved by soaking, especially green beans, dried beans, corn, potatoes, squash, mushrooms and tomatoes. Length of soaking time depends on many things—the moisture content of the vegetable, variety, state of maturity when dried, the drying process, and of course, on personal preference. Diced beets take less soaking than sliced beets, for instance.

Dried greens like spinach, kale, beet greens, turnip tops, require no soaking. Just drop them in boiling, salted water to cover and cook until tender, about 10 to 20 minutes. They'll do better in a covered pan, too.

How to Soak

Dehydrated vegetables may be soaked in either cold or boiling water, but use only enough barely to cover the vegetables. There should be enough liquid for reabsorption and cooking, but no great amount left over. Press the vegetables down in the water gently so that floating pieces will be uniformly soaked with the rest.

When long soaking is necessary, as for dried beans, keep them in a cold place during the process.

How to Cook

Vegetables which require soaking should be simmered in the soaking water in a covered pan until tender, and stirred occasionally to keep them from sticking. More water should be added only when necessary to keep them from scorching. Ten to 30 minutes is the usual time range.

Asparagus Casserole

3 cups cooked asparagus
4 tablespoons fat, melted
2 tablespoons flour
2 cups milk
½ cup grated American cheese
¼ teaspoon salt
¾ cup dry bread crumbs
2 tablespoons butter or margarine

Lay cooked asparagus in casserole. Blend fat and flour; add milk gradually and cook slowly until thickened, stirring constantly. Add cheese and salt. Pour sauce over asparagus, sprinkle with crumbs, dot with butter or margarine and bake in a slow oven (325° F.) 30 minutes. Serves 6 to 8.

Green Beans with Cheese

4 cups cooked green beans
¼ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon cayenne
¾ cup grated cheese
2 tablespoons butter or margarine or other fat
⅓ cup top milk

Arrange cooked beans in greased baking dish, season with salt and cayenne. Add ½ cup cheese, 1 tablespoon fat and top milk. Stir until well mixed. Sprinkle with remaining cheese, dot with remaining fat. Bake in a hot oven (400° F.) about 20 minutes. Serves 6 to 8.

And here's a reference table to help you decide how much water to use and how long to soak.

Proportion of Water to Minimum Soaking Time:

	Cups	Hours
Asparagus	1 to 2½	1½
Beans, lima	1 to 2½	1½
Beans, green snap	1 to 2½	2½
Beets	1 to 2¾	1½
Carrots	1 to 2¼	1
Cabbage	1 to 3	1
Corn	1 to 2¼	½
Onions	1 to 2	¾
Green Peas	1 to 2½	½
Potatoes	1 to 2	1½
Pumpkin	1 to 3	1
Squash	1 to 1¾	1
Spinach	1 to 1	½ or none
Sweet potatoes	1 to 1½	½
FRUITS:		
Apples	1 to 1½	½
Pears	1 to 1¾	1
Peaches	1 to 2	1¼

Carrot and Celery Soufflé

1 cup dry bread crumbs
Milk
1¼ cups cooked carrots, mashed
½ cup chopped celery
2 tablespoons minced onion
2 eggs, separated
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper

Soak bread crumbs in enough milk to moisten, add carrots, celery, onion, and beaten egg yolks. Beat egg whites until stiff and fold into mixture. Season with salt and pepper. Pour into greased baking dish and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 30 to 40 minutes. Serves 6 to 8.

Henri says . . . "men will eat and smack ze lips over a salad if you make eet wiz French dressing." But . . . you must start with genuine olive oil. Not an oil ordinaire'. If your husband doesn't seem to enjoy salads, tonight make a salad with genuine Pompeian Olive Oil. It's the heart of the dressing . . . and the dressing is the heart of salad that's an appetite arouser. The name is Pompeian Olive Oil . . . it's genuine.

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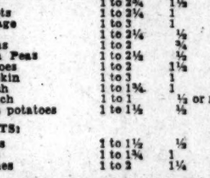

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9 out of 10 Screen Stars use it

G.O.P. Nine Decides To Quit Sticks

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—There's no doubt about it, Republican political leaders are openly proceeding on the assumption that there's going to be a presidential election next year and that they're going to be in thethick of it.

That's news, for the G. O. P. has usually acted more like the home town pitcher who, after being knocked out of the box two games in a row, looks as though he was ready to toss one ball and then duck for the showers. He seemed to be just going through the motions.

But not any more. Manager Harrison E. Spangler, despite three major Political League setbacks in a row, has his team quite confident that it is going to be different this time, and it is certainly evident that the 1944 game isn't going to be over until at least the end of the ninth inning.

In fact, Manager Spangler, who doesn't know the value of a little pessimism as did Gloomy Gil Dobie of Cornell, is absolutely sure the game is over before it's even begun and he's starting to pick up the marbles—and the mixed figures of speech—right now.

Oh, Yes, the Nominee

Of course, there still is that little detail of choosing the G. O. P. presidential nominee, and in order that that may be taken care of with dispatch, the Republican National Committee is calling a meeting in Chicago for Jan. 10 and 11 to select the date and place of the 1944 convention. After the Party selects the date and place of the convention, the selection of the nominee just naturally follows.

Actually, more than the National Committee is going to meet in Chicago. Mr. Spangler is eager to bring about more of a grass-roots participation in G. O. P. affairs, and to this end he is inviting Republican leaders, the chairmen and vice-chairmen, to meet with the national committeemen. He plans shortly to make a radio address to precinct workers urging them to put the Party machine in order.

The fact is that Mr. Spangler's infectious enthusiasm is catching and it is taking hold of the G. O. P. presidential aspirants so that it is plain that there is going to be a little heated competition to get the nomination which next year looks as though it might lead to some other post than that of titular leader of the Republican Party.

Bricker Enters Ring

At long last Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio has openly put his foot in the presidential ring and, without calling in seconds, Wendell L. Willkie seems to have sort of stepped on it a little.

In announcing that his name would be entered in the Ohio Preferential Primary in May, Governor Bricker, who seems also desirous of remaining available for a fourth term as Governor, held back from full participation in a vigorous pre-convention campaign for the G. O. P. nomination.

For the moment, at least, Mr. Bricker has confined his candidacy to securing his own State's delegation, and therefore it is possible that he intends not to go after the nomination on a national scale, as Mr. Willkie is now doing, but will remain as a "favorite son" candidate in the hope that the convention may ultimately turn in his direction.

It is the "favorite son" device of possibly deadlocking the convention which Mr. Willkie attacked yesterday in Madison, where he is holding a series of conferences with Wisconsin Republican leaders.

He held that such efforts, if successful, would lead to another Republican convention like that of 1920 and possibly the choice of another nominee like Warren C. Harding, who might again scuttle international co-operation and a liberal domestic program.

Newspapermen had asked him to comment on reports that John D. M. Hamilton, former Republican National Chairman, was touring the country trying to encourage "favorite sons" to become active candidates in order to keep Mr. Willkie himself from cornering a majority of the convention delegates.

Mr. Willkie hoped the reports were untrue as far as Mr. Hamilton was concerned, but indicated that he was convinced some Republican politicians had adopted the "favorite-son" strategy as their best hope of preventing his nomination.

"Of course, this is exactly what was done in 1920," Mr. Willkie noted. "It resulted then in the Republican Party nominating a candidate who later repudiated international co-operation and a liberal policy on domestic economy.

Old Shadows Cloud Future

"What the Repjublican Party did at that time is the greatest handicap today to Republican success in 1944."

"As a matter of fact, the Republican leadership, instead of seeking to have another 1920 type of convention, should be working now to have exactly the opposite type of convention in 1944 and to assure the American people that the convention of 1920 will not be repeated next year."

Mr. Willkie contended that any repetition of the deadlock and compromise that characterized the 1920 Republican convention would be disastrous both to the Republican Party and the nation.

"Regardless of what candidates are involved, the Republican Party must convince the nation next year that its convention is an open affair and not a checkerboard on which candidates are maneuvered by so-called political leaders," he said.

Desert Gives Up Freak

Remarkable Cactus Found in Arizona

Unusual cactus lifeless for some years, but is in good state of preservation.

More Individual Buyers Aim of Next War Loan

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 12

Ted Gamble, director of the Treasury's war finance division, provided a statistical report yesterday on the Third War Loan and said that the Fourth Loan campaign in January will place still greater emphasis upon individual participation.

Appearing at Secretary Morgenthau's news conference, Mr. Gamble said 47 per cent of all persons with income were asked to buy bonds during the September drive, compared with 24 per cent in the Second War Loan.

However, only 38 per cent of income recipients bought extra bonds during the campaign, he said, adding that this indicated need for expanded and improved operations.

Willis Tells Why

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—Judge Simeon S. Willis, first Republican to be elected Governor of Kentucky since 1927, attributes his victory to what he described as arrogance of the Kentucky Democratic machine and an awakening of his own party members to the possibility of a Republican triumph in 1944.

"There also are the honest Democrats who are becoming tired of machine inefficiency and mismanagement, and they will join in the attempt to halt its perpetuity," Judge Willis said in an interview last night with the Hehald-Tribune.

The Governor-elect, who will be inaugurated Dec. 7, defeated J. Lyter Donaldson, former State Highway Commissioner, the Administration candidate, in the Nov. 2 voting. Kentucky Republicans also won the Lieutenant Governorship and five other cabinet posts.

Rare Cactus Gives Thrill To Collectors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Cactus enthusiasts in these parts—and there are many—are excited over a "cristata" saguaro, found on the lonely desert 30 miles south of Casa Grande, by H. J. Mager of Phoenix.

Experts pronounce it the most remarkable freak cactus ever found in the State.

It had been lifeless for some years when Mr. Mager came upon it accidentally, but was well preserved. At the upper end of about 15 feet of otherwise normal trunk was a weird growth, about seven feet in circumference, resembling a great sponge in both color and appearance. For convenience in moving, Mr. Mager shortened the trunk to five feet and mounted it on a base.

For some unknown reason, cacti sometimes go off on a tangent and produce those strange, formless masses called cristata. It occurs fairly often in some small kinds, but it is so rare in the largest variety, Carnegia gigantea, that many old desert dwellers have never seen it. In a book written several years ago, a leading authority stated that he had been able to locate only two cristata saguaros.

Labor Warned On Breaks In No-Strike Pact

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—Three public members of the National War Labor Board issued a warning here to American labor against "cynical violations" of their no-strike pledge.

These were Chairman William H. Davis, Vice-Chairman George W. Taylor, and Dr. Frank P. Graham.

The three had signed the Ickes-Lewis agreement which sent the soft coal miners back to the pits, and which was negotiated even while many of the workers were on strike.

The fourth public member, Wayne Morse, was only member of the 12-man Board to vote against the Ickes wage agreement, presumably because the workers were still on strike. Being on record by his earlier dissent, it is assumed Mr. Morse did not feel it necessary to sign the new Davis-Taylor-Graham manifesto.

Four industry members of the NWLB went even further than the three public members. They made a direct appeal to Congress for immediate legislation to restrict labor, require responsibility of unions and safeguard against misuse of labor's power. They said

"We strongly urge the necessity for immediate consideration by Congress of legislation to amend existing laws, in order to require responsibility of unions and to provide additional protection for workers, employers and the public against those who misuse the power presently permitted."

This statement was signed by George H. Mead, Reuben R. Robertson, James Tanham, and Walter T. Margetts.

The statements issued here yesterday were a sort of apologia to events leading to the solution of the soft coal strike last week. They disclosed how reluctant the NWLB had been to ratify the Ickes-Lewis agreement while miners were still on strike.

The industry members' statement consisted of a single paragraph; the public members' statement discussed the situation at some length, and obviously sought to counteract any conclusions that its wage stabilization and compliance programs had been breached by the Lewis agreement, which they described as "a battering ram assault."

Frankly admitting discontent with the Lewis agreement the members said they signed it when "the majority concluded that the damage had already been done."

They referred to the "shock experienced by the whole country as a result of the United Mine Workers' defiance of the no-strike pledge."

Their warning to labor follows:

"The weeks which lie ahead," they stated, "will be a crucial period for organized labor. Legislative sanctions more thorough-going than now exist may be required unless organized labor itself demonstrates from now on its determination to accept the bitter with the sweet, and to comply with the orderly processes of government which have been set up to cope with wartime conditions."

Roosevelt and British Place Lend-Lease on Two-Way Road

Continued from Page 1

tions Committee voted Nov. 10 to investigate all Federal wartime expenditures abroad.

President Roosevelt, in this twelfth Lend-Lease report, disclosed that aid valued at $1,171,000,000 has been received from the British Commonwealth of Nations through June 30, and told of plans now materializing for the United States to receive raw materials, commodities, and foodstuffs from the British colonies without payment as "reverse" aid.

Difficult to Fix Value

Stressing, however, that there is no physical or financial standard of value by which the military contributions made by the respective Allies could be measured, the President added:

"One thing is clear: by the help which our friends and Allies have given us, and by the help we have given them in the common cause, we have not only made progress in the war, but we have saved the lives of many of our own boys as well as those of our Allies."

Of the totals contributed by the British countries, the President disclosed, about $871,000,000 was expended by the United Kingdom and approximately $300,000,000 by Australia, New Zealand, and India. Canada has received no Lend-Lease aid from the United States but has made a billion dollars worth of aid available without payment to Britain and is making another billion dollars worth available to Britain, Russia, China, and other United Nations on a mutual aid program similar to Lend-Lease, Mr. Roosevelt said.

The President said his report on reverse Lend-Lease from the British Commonwealth "is an indication of the extent to which the British have been able to pool their resources with ours so that the needed weapon may be in the hands of that soldier—whatever may be his nationality—who can at the proper moment use it most effectively to defeat our common enemies."

The British White Paper, by Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, dealt with British aid supplied not only to the United States but to Russia, China, and Britain's smaller European allies "without payment and indeed without calculation."

It said Britain's current building program for American forces in Britain would cost $600,000,000, of which $371,000,000 had been spent by June 30. Goods and services and shipping for the United States totaled half a billion dollars on June 30.

As for British aid to Russia, the White Paper said this assistance totaled $716,000,000 through June 30, including $372,000,000 in vehicles and tanks. By the end of May, 4,890 planes had been sent to Russia. British aid to China has been handicapped by transport difficulties, Sir John said, but some supplies had been sent.

Sir John also emphasized that British cash purchases in the United States have totaled more than $6,000,000,000. To obtain the dollars for these tremendous outlays, the British up to now have had to charge the United States for foodstuffs and raw materials furnished, he said. By a new agreement, however, such materials will come under reverse Lend-Lease. This means that the United States will hereafter receive without payment such items as rubber from Ceylon and British Guiana, sisal and pyrethrum from British East Africa, asbestos and chrome from Rhodesia, and tea and cocoanut oil from Ceylon.

Where Supplies Go

The White Paper added that Britain is supplying materials without charge to the armed forces of Greece, Czechoslovakia, and the French Committee of National Liberation, while similar arrangements have been offered to Poland and Yugoslavia. Skirting the complaint brought back by the five globe-girdling United States Senators—that American Lend-Lease was being used by Britain to supply Turkey—the British report said simply that military supplies were being furnished Turkey free of cost.

President Roosevelt's report told of newly constructed barracks, military airports, hospitals and other facilities furnished American armed forces overseas by the British. To American bomber and fighter commands, he said, specially heated winter clothing, British gun sights, photographic equipment, one-man rafts, body armor, and radio equipment had been furnished.

Listing Australian aid to the United States through June 30 at $196,000,000 and New Zealand aid at $51,000,000, the President said the two Dominions have supplied American forces in the Southwest Pacific with the bulk of their foodstuffs. From India has come $56,900,000 worth of aid, including aviation and motor gasoline.

Both the President's message and the British White Paper emphasize that present figures are incomplete and contend that an exact accounting of "reverse" Lend-Lease, with reports slow to trickle in from battlefront areas, is presently impossible.

Nelson Lauds Industries Of Soviet Russia

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Russia, in one generation torn by revolution and invasion, has shifted completely from peasant farming to an economy of industrial skill that in some respects outdoes even mechanical America.

Donald M, Nelson, the United States No. 1 war-production man, brought this impression back with him from an extended tour of the European and African war fronts.

The chief of the War Production Board declared that the Russians have built a "great industrial nation" which will be even greater in peacetime.

The Soviet factories perform their munitions tasks in some ways better than Americans, said Mr. Nelson. He cited as notable the way they keep matériel flowing into and out of plants—"much better than we have."

Vast Trade Link Seen

He envisaged a vast two-way trade between Russia and the United States after the war, asserting the Soviets "like and admire" United States' built industrial equipment.

Mr. Nelson was impressed by the work of the 8th United States Air Force based in Britain, reporting that 80 per cent of the battle-damaged planes are repaired in 24 hours, 10 per cent in 48 hours. The remainder must be rebuilt.

The WPB head enthused about the work of women in the Russian war effort. He saw hundreds of young girls salvaging 3,000 wrecked German aircraft at Stalingrad.

Most Russian plants, he said, work two 11-hour shifts a day, six days a week. In some plants, women comprise 45 per cent of the force.

Special Mission

Mr. Nelson disclosed he visited Russia on "a special mission for the President."

The War Production Board Chairman did not disclose the errand that sent him to Russia after visits in Britain and the Mediterranean theater, explaining that "there are certain things in the Presidential - State Department category about which I cannot answer questions."

He interviewed Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower at Algiers, Algeria, and "found out certain things that he wanted right away. I telephoned back home to get bigger production emphasis on them as soon as possible." He did not disclose the nature of the weapons wanted.

Book About New England Brings $1,675 at Auction

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—A dealer paid $1,675 for a first edition of "New England: a briefe relation of the Discovery and Plantation of New England," printed in London in 1622 by John Haviland.

The price, bid by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, was the highest paid at a two-day auction of books belonging to the late Col. E. H. R. Green, son of the late Hetty Green. The total received was $24,681.50.

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Today's Sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 926,070
1943 vol'me to date 249,750,124
1942 volume to date 98,445,699

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Average Price of 60 Stocks
Wednesd'y 48.2 Pr'v, day 47.9
M'nth ago 49.8 Year ago 49.6
1943 high 53.3 1943 low 47.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.40a	3	57	57	57	— ¼
Adams Exp (.15g)	10	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Addressg-Multi 1	3	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	8	40¾	40	40	
Alaska Juneau	59	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Ala & Vicks 6	† 10	69	69	69	—1
Allegheny Corp	47	2⅜	2	2	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	5	24	22¾	22¾	— ⅞
Allen pf $30 ww	23	24½	22¾	22¾	—1
Allegheny pr pf	1	36½	36½	36½	
Alleg Ludl Stl 2g	7	25⅝	25¼	25½	— ½
Al Chem & Dye 6	4	147	146½	146½	—1½
Allied Kid (1)	1	14	14	14	
Allied Mills (1g)	31	30¾	29¼	29¾	— ¼
Allied Strs .60	5	14¼	14	14¼	
Allied St pf (5)	5	93	93	93	
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¼g	14	54⅛	47 43¼	54½	
Alpha P Corn 1	1	19	19	19	+ ⅜
Amerada Pet (2)	3	76½	75½	75½	—1
AmAgChem 1.20a	1	29⅛	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Am Airlines 1¼w	3	62	61¾	61¾	+ ½
Am Bank N .55g	4	15	15	15	— ½
Am Bank N pf 3	† 50	60¼	60	60	— ¾
Am Brakeblk 1.05g	3	37	36⅛	36⅜	—1
Am Cable & Rad	66	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	16	83¼	82⅞	83¼	+ ⅛
Am Can pf (7)	† 30	176	176	176	— ¼
Am Car & Fdy 4g	9	30¾	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
Am C&F pf 12¼pg	1	64	64	64	+1
Am Ch&Cable (2)	5	22½	22	22	— ½
Am Chicle (4a)	† 20	105	105	105	—1
Am Distilleries	185	85¾	80½	81½	+5½
Am Encaus Tilling	1	2½	2½	2½	
Am Export L 1½g	3	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
Am & For Power	47	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
Am&FPSSpf 4.35k	2	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ¾
Am FP 5?pf .5.07k	2	72	72	72	
Am & FP 2 pf	57	16½	14⅞	15¼	— ⅞
Am-How SS 2½w	7	32	31½	31½	—1
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	67	67	67	
Am Ice	2	4½	4	4½	
Am Ice pf (½se)	1	63	63	63	—1½
Am Internat 4½g	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Am Locomotive	35	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
Am Loco pf 7	3	73¼	72	72½	— ½
Am M & Fdy .60g	4	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
Am News 1.80	† 20	34	34	34	
Am Pow & Light	37	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
Am P & L $6 pf	12	42⅜	41	41½	— ⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	20	39¼	38	38⅝	+ ⅛
Am Rad&St (.40)	32	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill (1g)	†19	12⅞	12½	12¼	— ⅛
Am R M pf4½g	†1430	63¾	62	62½	—1¼
Am Safety Razor 1g	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Am Seating ½g	1	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Am Ship Bld 3g	† 10	28	28	28	— ⅛
Am Smelt&R (2)	7	38	37⅝	37¾	— ⅛
Am Smelt pf 7	† 60	149¾	149¾	149¾	+ ¾
Am Snuff (2.40)	3	40¼	40	40	—1
Am Sti Fdrs (2)	13	24	23¾	23½	+ ⅜
Am Stores (1)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Am Stove (1.20)	6	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	1	27	27	27	+ ½
Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	154¾	154	154	+ ¼
Am Tobacco (3a)	3	56	56	56	— ½
Am Tobacco B (3a)	6	57⅜	57	57	— ¼
Am Tob pf (6)	† 90	141½	141	141	
Am Type Fdrs ½pg	14	8½	7¾	7¾	— ½
Am Viscose (2)	14	42½	41⅝	42	
Am Water Works	15	6	5½	5½	— ⅜
Am W W 1pf (6)	1	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+1½
Am Woolen	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Am Wool pf (6t)	6	68	67	67	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	11	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop1¼w	19	25	24½	24⅞	— ⅛
Anac W&C 4¼pg	†320	28	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
AncharHockGl .45g	3	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
APW Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅜
Armour Ill	21	4⅜	4¼	4½	
Arm Ill pr pf 1¾k	4	69	68	68	—1
Armstrong Cork 1g	5	3o	35½	35½	— ½
Arnold Const (⅓a)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Artisan Corp (.40)*	10	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds (1)	6	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Assd DG 2pf 7	†230	85¾	84½	85	+ 1¾
Assoc Inv pf5	† 10	107	107	107	+ ¼
Atch T & SF (6)	24	53¾	51⅝	51¾	—1
Atch T&S F pf (5)	2	84¾	84	84¾	+ ⅞
Atl Coast L 1½g	11	26½	26	26¼	— ¼
Atl G & W I (3g)	9	32	31	31	+ ½
Atl Refining (1g)	11	25⅜	25⅛	25½	+ ⅜
Atl Refng pf 4	† 50	108	107½	107½	— ½
Atlas Corp (⅓ag)	10	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Atlas Pow 2¼ag	† 80	59	58	58½	—1
Austin Nichols	9	7⅜	7	7	— ¼
Aust N pr A3½sk	† 10	67	67	67	—1¼
Aviation Co (.10g)	65	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
B					
Bald Loco ct ¾ag	36	16½	15½	15⅞	
Balt & Ohio	52	5½	5	5	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	7	9	8½	8¾	
Bangor & Ar	4	9⅜	9	9	
Ban&A pf6¼k	† p0	58	57	58	+1¼
Barber Asphalt	2	22	21½	21½	— ¼
Barker Bros ½pg	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Barker pf 2¾	† 40	45	45	45	— ½
Barnsdall Oil .60a	*14	16⅜	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 3g	5	16½	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.85g	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅞
Beat Cr pf 4¼	† 20	105¾	106½	106¾	+ ⅞
Beech Aircraft 1g	4	13¼	9	9	— ⅜
Belding-Hem (.80)	1	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
Bell Aircraft (1g)	5	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2¼ag	11	54¼	53½	53½	— ½
Benet In L (.90g)	3	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
Best & Co 1.60a	3	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+ ⅜
Best Foods (.80g)	4	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Beth Steel (6)	32	56½	55½	55½	— ½
Beth Steel pf (7)	2	116½	116¼	116¼	
Blaw-Knox .40g	10	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Bliss & Laugh ¾ag	1	16½	16½	16½	
Boeing Airpl (2g)	8	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
Bohn Al & Br (2)	1	43	43	43	— ½
Bon Ami B 2½s	† 40	45½	45	45½	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.90g)	4	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	12	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
Bostan & Maine	1	3	3	3	
Bower Roll B 1½g	4	33½	33½	33½	— ½
BraniffAirways (6)	7	12¾	12¼	12½	— ⅛
Brewing Corp (2)	2	45	45	45	+ 1½
Bridgeport Br ¾ag	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
Bristol-Myers1.40g	†1	41¼	41¼	41½	+ ⅜
Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Bklyn-Man Transit	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Bklyn Un Gas ½se	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
Brunswick-Bal (1)	1	16	16	16	
Bucyrus-Erie ½ag	14	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Budd Mfg	26	5	4¾	4¾	
Budd Mfg $5pf	† 30	47½	47	47½	— ⅛
Budd Wheel (¼ag)	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Buffalo For 1.35g	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Bullard Co (1½ag)	9	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	2	30¼	30	30¼	
Burling Mills 1.90g	*3	26½	26	26	
Burr Add Mach .60	10	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	
Bush Termin'l .20a	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Bush T B pf 3k	†220	41	40	41	+ ¼
Butler Bros .60	8	8¾	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	2	27½	27½	27½	— ½
Byers (AM) Co	3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
Byers (AM) pf7	† 10	68	68	68	+1
Byron Jackson 1¼ag	1	16⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
C					
Calif-Pack (1¼a)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
Calif P pf 2½s	† 10	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ¼
Callahan Zinc Lead	5	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
Calumet Hec .65g	6	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
Cambell Wy ¾ag	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .70g	5	23¾	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Canadian Pacific	16	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Capitol Adm A	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
Care C & O (5)	†170	95	95½	95½	+ ½
Case (JI) Co (3g)	3	123	121¾	123	+2⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	*5	45¼	44½	44½	— ¼
Celanese Corp1½g	13	32¾	31½	31½	— ½
Celanese 5 pf 5	† 30	105	105	105	+1½
Celotex Corp (½)	10	11½	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1	† 30	1¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 2½a	3	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry .10g	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Cent RR NJ	5	½	9	9¾	— ⅜
Cent V Sug (1g)	4	18	17½	17½	— ½
Century Rib pf7	† 10	112	112	112	—3
Cerro de Pas (4)	10	36	35¼	35¼	— ¾
Certain-teed Prod	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	†44.	59¼	58	58	—2
Champ PAF pf6	† 20	107½	107	107	— ½
Checker Cab	7	25	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	9	45	44½	44⅝	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	11	6¼	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 2.50g	20	11¾	10⅜	11¼	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf2½k	10	16⅞	16	16	— ⅜
Chi Mail Order .40	1	14½	14½	14½	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	3	16¼	15⅜	16¼	+ ⅜
Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	37	36⅞	36⅞	
Childs Co	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 2¼a	55	76	74½	74¾	—1
City Invest	†420	52	50	51½	+3½
City Stores	6	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Clark Eq 2½ag	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Clev C & pf 5	† 20	106	106	106	—1
Climax Mol 1.20a	5	35¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅜
Clueett Peab 1¼a	4	35¾	35	35	— ¼
Coca-Cola (3a)	3	113½	112	112	—3
Colgate-Palm-P ⅛	13	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	2	24	23¾	24	

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Colo Fuel & Iron (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
Col Fuel & Iron pf	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
Col B'cast A 1.80g	7	24¾	24	24½	+ ¼
Col B'cast B 1.80g	1	24	24	24	— ½
Colum G&E .10g	74	4¾	3⅞	4	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	73¾	73¼	73½	+ ⅜
Colum Pict (⅓ag)	2	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Coml Credit (3)	4	37¾	36⅞	37	— ⅛
Coml Invest Tr (3)	17	40⅞	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
Coml Solvents .50g	20	13½	13	13¼	
Com'wlth & South	113	¾	⅝	11	— ⅛
Com & Sc pf 3¾s	77	74½	70⅞	74⅜	+4
Com'wlth Ed 1.40	19	25¾	25½	25⅝	— ½
Conde Nast (½ag)	*2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	2	21½	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½a	3	21½	20¾	21½	+ 1⅛
Con C pr pf 6½	† 80	105	104	105	+1
Cons Copper .10g	6	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
Cons Edison 1.60	27	22¾	22	22	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	3	103½	103	103¼	— ⅛
Consol Film Ind	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Cons Film I pf 3½	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries	6	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	18	10½	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Con Nat Gas w d	30	27⅞	26¾	26¾	—1
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	13	11½	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
Consol'n Coal	3	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Consol'n pf 4½s	† 90	103½	102½	102½	—1½
Container Cp 1½ag	2	19½	19½	19½	
Cont Baking ½ag	7	8	7¾	7¾	
Cont Can (½ag)	10	33¼	32½	33¼	— ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .65g	2	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	46	45½	45½	— ⅞
Cont Motors .45g	43	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	12	32¾	31½	31½	— ⅛
Cons Steel (¾ag)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
CopperweldSt .80	4	11	10½	10½	— ⅜
Cop'ad S pf2½	† 40	50¾	50¼	50¼	— ⅞
Corn Exch 2.40	†22	44¾	44½	44½	— ⅞
Cornell Dub El ¾a	6	15¼	15	15	+ ¼
Coty Inc (.15g)	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Coty International	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Crane Co (1g)	7	19½	19	19⅛	+ ⅜
Crane Co pf 5	† 60	120½	104	104	— ½
Cream of Wh 1½a	2	20½	20½	20½	— ½
Crosley Corp ½ag	4	17	16½	16½	
Crown Cork&S ¼ag	4	28⅜	28¼	28⅛	+ ⅜
Crown Ck pf 2¼	1	46	46	46	
Crown Zell (1)	4	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5	† 40	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ¾
Crucible Stl (2e)	6	29½	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	72	72	72	
Cuba RR pf	† 30	17½	17	17¼	+ ⅜
Cuban-AmSug .40c	6	10¼	9⅞	9¾	— ⅛
Cudahy Packing	2	23¼	22	22	— ⅛
Cuneo Press (1½)	1	22	22	22	
Curtis Publishing	40	5¼	5	5	
Curt Pub pr pf 3	2	41½	41½	41½	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1a	51	7	6⅞	6¾	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (2)	3	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
Cutler-Hammer ¾ag	3	20½	20	20	— ⅛
D					
Davison Chem (1g)	5	13¼	12¾	12⅞	— ⅜
Decca Records (1a)	2	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	2	35¼	35	35	— ⅜
Del & Hudson	18	14¼	13¾	14	
Del Lack & West	18	5⅞	5½	5⅝	
Detroit Edi 1.20	10	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	† 60	30½	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅜
Diam T Motor ¾ag	6	12½	11⅞	12	
Dist Corp-S h2.22	19	31¼	30½	31	+ ½
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	6	98¼	96¾	98¼	+1½
Dixie C A 2½g	†110	43½	43¼	43½	+ ⅜
Doehler Die C 1¼g	1	29¾	29	29¾	+1
DomeMines h1.60	7	20¾	20	20	— ⅜
Douglas Aircraft 5g	13	51	49½	49½	—1½
Dow Chem (3)	4	125¾	125¾	125½	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	2	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
du Pont deN (3g)	7	140	139¼	140	
E					
Eastern Air L	10	35	34¼	35	+ ¾
Eastern Roll Mill	7	5¾	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	6	154	152½	154	+1
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅜
El & Mus Ind .06g	3	5¾	3¼	3¼	— ¼
El Auto-Lite 1½ag	2	35¾	35½	35½	+ ⅛
Elec Beat 1½ag	†	10¼	10¾	10½	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	29	4	3½	3¾	— ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	— ⅛
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	8	78⅛	77	77½	— ¾
El Storage Bat (2)	1	38½	38⅛	38½	+ ¼
El Paso N G 2.40	2	30	30	30	— ¼
Endicott-John (3)	1	56½	56½	56½	+ ¼
Endicott-J pf 5	†330	107	106½	107	—1½
Eng Pub Service	35	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	† 20	87¼	87¼	87¼	+ ¼
Eng PS $6 pf 6	† 90	95	95	95	
Erie RR ct (1g)	32	10⅜	10	10¼	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	5	47⅜	47	47⅜	— ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl ⅜ag	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
Evans Products	3	10¼	10	10	— ¼
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	2	21½	21½	21½	— ⅜
Exchange Buff ¼ag	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
F					
Fairbanks Morse 1a	3	34¼	33½	33½	— ½
Fajardo Sugar (2)	†7	22	21½	22	+ ⅜
Farns Tel & Rad	12	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
Fedl&Traction 1g	3	14¼	14	14	+ ¼
Fed L&T pf (6)	†*10	104½	104½	104½	+2
Fed M&Smelt 3g	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	2	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Fed M Truck .30g	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	5	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Fed D S pf 4¼k	†120	94½	93½	94½	+ ⅛
Ferro Enam (½ag)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Fid P Fire 1 (1.60)	7	47¾	46¼	46¼	—1½
Firestone T&R 1½g	3	37	36½	37	+ ⅜
First Nat Strs 2½g	2	34½	33¾	34	— ⅛
Flintkote .65a	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Flintkote pf4½	† 2	107	107	107	— ½
Florence Stov 1½a	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Follansbee Stl	2	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf	† 40	46½	45⅞	45½	+ ½
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	11¾	11¼	11¾	— ⅛
Food Mach 1.40g	10	46½	46	46¼	+ 1½
Foster Wheeler	5	15¾	15¼	15¾	
Fost Wheel pf 7	†*190	116¾	116¾	116¾	—1¼
Francisco Sugar	17	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅜
Freeport Sulph (2)	3	31¾	31½	31¾	
G					
Gair (Robert) ¼ae	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Gamewell Co 2	†100	25½	25¼	25¼	
Gar Wood Ind .45g	6	4¼	4¼	4½	
Gas Am Inv .40e	3	10¼	10	10	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans 1g	4	40¼	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Gen Baking .60	2	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
Gen Bronze .30g	1	6½	6½	6½	
Gen Cable	20	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf 7k	† 10	83½	83¼	83½	+ ½
Gen Cigar (1)	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
Gen Cigar pf 7	† 20	146	146	146	
Gen Elec(1.40)	32	35½	34⅞	35¼	— ⅛
Gen Foods (1.60)	3	40	40	40	
Gen Fds pf4½g	† 80	116	116	116	—1
Gen G & El A	22	2¾	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Gen Motors (2)	63	50½	49½	49⅝	— ⅜
Gen Out Advert	1	4¾	4½	4¾	
Gen Out Adv A	1	36	35¾	36	
Gen Pow Eq ¾ag	3	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Gen Print Ink .30g	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Gen Pub Service	4	1½	1½	1½	
Gen Ry Sig 1¼ag	2	19	18½	19	+ ¾
Gen Rtail&Util	6	1	1	1	
Gen Rtail&Util pf	3	42	42	42	
Gen Refract .90g	7	18⅜	18	18	— ⅜
Gen Shoe (1)	1	14	14	14	— ½
Gen Stl Cast 6k	† 40	80½	80	80	
Gen Tel (1.60)	3	21¾	21¼	21¼	
Gen Tire & R (1g)	3	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R ¼ae	15	7¼	7	7	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .45g	5	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	84	84	84	+2
Gliddn Co (.90g)	9	45	44½	44⅝	+ ⅛
Gold&Stock T &	† 1	84½	84	84	+1
Goodrich (BF) 1g	18	38¾	37½	37½	
Goodrich pf (5)	2	101	101	101	
Goodyear T&R (2)	*25	34¾	33⅞	33⅞	— ¼
Goth Hosiery (¼ae)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Gotch Hos pf 7	† 1	100½	100	94	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	25	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Granby Con M .60	*1	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜	+ ⅛
Granite C S 1?½ag	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Grant (WT) 1.40	3	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅜
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2r	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Gt Nor Pf of (2g)	11	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	4	23½	23½	23½	
Gt West S of 7	†170	150	150	150	+1½
Green (H L) (2a)	3	15	14½	15	
Greyhound Corp 1a	18	17¾	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
Grun Alrc Ed 1a	2	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	4	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	8	6½	6¼	6¼	

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gulf Mob&O pf2½g	4	30	30	30	
Gulf Oil (1a)	15	45½	44¾	45	— ⅛
H					
Hall Print (1a)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15¾	— ⅜
Hark-Haller (1)	5	15	15	15	
Hat Cp Am A ¼ag	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust .25g	5	6⅝	6¾	6¾	
Hayes Mfg	1	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Hazel-At'asGl 5	† 30	102	101⅞	102	
Hercules Motors 1	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
I					
Hercules Pow 1½ag	2	78¼	78¼	78¼	+ ⅜
Hollander&Son 1g	2	13⅜	12¾	13¾	+ ½
Holly Sugar (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Holly Sug pf (7)	10	116	116	116	+ ⅞
Homestake Mining	6	38½	38½	38½	— ⅜
Hood-Morsh A 2½	2	41½	41	41	—2
Hood-Morsey B¼ag	6	13½	13	13	— ⅛
Household Fin (4)	2	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ¼
Houdaille L&P 3.60	2	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
Houston Oil	38	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	2	33	33	33	+ ⅜
Hudson & Man	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .20g	23	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Illinois Central

Financial News and Comment

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Ainsworth (½g)	7	7	7
100	Air Assoc (½g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Air Investors	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
400	Aire Access (¼g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10	Ala Gt Sou (4½g)	92¾	92¾	92¾
50	Alum Ltd (3dc)	85¾	85¾	85¾
430	Alum Co Am (2g)	107	106	106
250	Alum Co Am pf (6)	111	110½	111
100	Am Book (1)	27¾	27⅛	27⅛
100	Am Cen Mig (½g)	5	5	5
130	Am C P&LA (11½g)	35½	34½	34½
1000	Am Cit P&LB (2m)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
600	Am Cyan B (.60a)	40¼	39⅝	39⅝
1000	Am & Fgn P war	1	1	1
100	Am For&Hor (½g)	14½	14½	14½
1500	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	27	26½	26½
150	Am Gas & El pf (4½)	109½	109½	109½
100	Am Gen (.15g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
150	Am Laun Mch (1½g)	27	26½	26½
200	Am Light & T (1.50)	16¾	16⅝	16⅝
500	Am Maracaibo (1)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1100	Am Republics (.10g)	10	9⅞	10
1200	Am Superpow	⅜	⅜	⅜
1800	Am Superpow pf	13¾	12¾	13⅜
200	Am Writ Pap	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
40	Appal El Pw pf(4½)	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞
300	Ark Nat Gas	3¼	3¼	3¼
1300	Ark Nat Gas A	3½	3¼	3⅜
20	Ark P&L pf (7)	98½	98½	98½
200	Art Met Wks (.60)	7¼	7¼	7¼
1800	Ashland Oil & R (.40)	6	6	6
100	Atl Rayon (.55g)	8	8	8
100	Automat Prod (½g)	3½	3½	3½
200	Auto V Mach (¼g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
800	Babcock & Wil (¼g)	21¼	21	21
1300	Baldwin Loco war	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
800	Barium Sta Stl	1½	1⅜	1½
600	Basic Refract (.30g)	4	4½	4½
30	Bell Tel Can (h8)	132	132	132
100	Bellanca Aire	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
20	Bend&Med pf(2)	38	38	38
100	Birds S Fdry (½g)	7	7	7
700	Bliss(EW) (2)	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
200	Blue Ridge	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
250	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	45	44½	45
100	Blumenthal (8)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
200	Bohack (BC)	6	6	6
100	Braz Tr L&P (1¾g)	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
100	Breeze Corp (1.20g)	10	10	10
300	Brewst Aero	3⅜	3½	3½
400	Bridgpt Oil	9⅛	9¼	9⅜
800	Brill A	4⅛	4	4
50	Brill pf	63	63	63
$100	Brown-F Dist	23	21	21¾
3800	Buf N&EP pf	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
100	Bunk Hill & S (1)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Burma Ltd	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Burry Biscuit	3	3	3
200	Cal El Pow	5½	5½	5½
200	Calllte Tung (.20g)	4	4	4
300	CanIndAlc A(.35g)	4¾	4¼	4¼
400	Can Marconi (h.04g)	1⅝	1½	1½
25	Carnation (1)	45	45	45
900	Carrier Corp	12	12⅛	12⅛
200	Casco Prod (1g)	9¼	9	9
100	Catalin Am (.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Cen & SW Ut	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Cen Hud G&E 6S	87½	87½	87½
80	CenNYPow pf (5)	97½	97¼	97¼
500	Cessna Aire	6	6	6
100	Chesebrough	94	94	94
25	Chi Flex Shaft	80½	80½	80½
100	Chi Riv & Mch	6½	6½	6½
100	Childs pf	18	18	18
$200	Cities Service	11⅝	10½	10⅝
350	Cit Svc pf	77¾	75½	75½
200	Cit Svc pf B	7½	7½	7½
150	Cleve El Ill (1½g)	36	35	35
300	Cleve Tract (⅝g)	12½	12⅜	12⅛
150	Cockshutt Plow (h½)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
700	Colon Develop	5	4¾	5
400	Colonial Airl	6¾	6¼	6¼
200	Colo Fuel&I. war	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
40	Colum G&E pf (5)	53¾	53⅛	53⅜
150	Comm P Svc (1.60)	20½	20½	20½
200	CompoShMvte (.45g)	10	9⅞	10
100	Cons Biscuit (.40)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Cons Oil Bay (3.60)	62¾	62¾	62¾
600	Cons Gas Ut	4	4	4
100	Cons Ret Strs (⅝g)	6½	6½	6⅝
300	Cons Textile	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
40	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	100	99¾	99¾
200	Cont Roll&Stl (½g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Cooper-Bess (½g)	11½	11½	11½
200	Corroon & Rey	1½	1½	1½
100	Cosden Petro	2¼	2¼	2¼
1000	Creole Pet (½g)	26¼	26	26⅛
1900	Croft Brewing	¾	¼	¼
800	Crown Drug (.10g)	2⅛	2	2⅛
1000	CubanAtlSug (1g)	16¼	16	16⅛
30	Dayton Rub A (3)	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
100	Dennison Mfg A (.30g)	3	3	3
3100	Derby Oil	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
80	Derby Oil pf (14k)	73	73	73
100	Det Mich Stove (.30g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
350	Duro-Test (.10g)	2	1⅞	1⅞
300	Eagle Pich Ld (.60g)	11¼	11	11¼
25	East& & F 6 pf	32½	32½	32½
25	East G&Fprpf	58½	58½	58½
25	East Sta pf A	21½	21½	21½
50	East Sta pf B	22	22	22
8000	El Bond & Sh	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
1000	El Bond & Sh pf	83¾	83	83
300	El Bo & Sh $5 pf	79¼	79	79¼

Sales	Stock and Div	High	Low	Close
150	El P&L 7 pf A	46	45	45½
200	Electrographic	8⅛	8	8
100	Emerson Elec (.35g)	7	7	7
1000	Equity Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
175	Equity Corp$3pf(3k)	29½	29	29
300	Esquire Inc (.40g)	5	5	5
500	Fairchild En & Air	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Fansteel Met (¾e)	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
50	Fox (P) Brew (1a)	39	39	39
400	Frank Cou Dis (1e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Fuller (G A) (2e)	11¼	11¼	11¼
25	Fuller 4½ pf (4)	56	56	56
100	Gen Firepfg (¼g)	14	14	14
25	Gen Pub S pf	139¾	139¾	139¾
50	Gen Rayon A (1.80)	31½	31½	31½
100	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	110	110	110
100	Gilbert pf (3½)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Glen Ald Coal 1.20g	14½	14½	14½
20	Godchaux S pf (7)	100	100	100
100	Greenf T&D (1e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
500	Hartford Ray vtc	1⅛	1	1
100	HarvardBrew(.20g)	2½	2½	2½
100	Hat Cor Am B(¾g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Haseltine (2¼g)	26¼	25½	25½
200	Hearn D Strs	3¼	3¼	3¼
1100	Hecla Min(1)	6¾	6½	6½
50	Helena Rub A(1)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
100	Hewitt Rub(¾g)	14	14	14
100	Heyden Chem(.80g)	31½	31½	31½
100	Hall C Gold(h.65)	9¾	9¾	9¾
600	Humble Oil(1¾g)	77	76¼	77
500	Hum-Roaz P(.22½g)	4	4	4
500	Hygrade Fd (.30g)	8	7⅞	8
300	Ill Pow	4½	4⅜	4⅜
25	Ill Pow pf (2.80k)	43½	43¼	43¼
200	Ill Pow pf (2.80k)	43¼	43⅛	43⅛
400	Il Zinc (1.45g)	10½	10½	10½
100	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	Imp Oil Ltd reg (h½)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
50	Ind Svc 6 pf	41¾	41¾	41¾
100	Indus Finan vtc	1	1	1
75	Indus Finan pf	23⅞	22	23⅞
200	Ins Co N Am (2½g)	83½	81	81
100	Int Cig Mch(.90g)	14⅞	14½	14½
500	Int Sig Mch(.90g)	14⅞	14½	14½
100	Int Hyd-El pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Int Indust	3¼	3	3
500	Int MinrChem War	7	6¾	6¾
1400	Int Petrol(h1)	18⅝	18½	18⅝
200	Int Util A	16	16	16
200	Int Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Int Util pf	21½	20½	21½
200	Inters Pw Del pf	8¾	8¼	8¾
50	Iron Fire vtc (1.20)	18	18	18
1100	Ital Superpow A	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
700	Jacobs Aire En (.15g)	3½	3½	3½
500	Jacobs (F.L.)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
400	Kingston Prod (1.10g)	2¾	2⅝	2⅝

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

100	Lack RR NJ	30	30	30
100	Lake Shore M (h.80)	12	12	12
200	LakeyFdyM	2¼	2¼	2¼
700	Lehigh C&N (.40g)	8⅛	8	8⅛
1100	Leonard Oil Dev	⅛	⅛	⅛
1000	Lone Star Gas (.60g)	8⅛	8	8
300	Long Is Lig	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
225	Long Is L pf B	49¾	49½	49¾
900	Louis L & E(.30g)	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
100	Manati Sug ar	1½	1½	1½
50	Margay Oil	20	20	20
1000	Memph N Gas (¼g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
30	Mer-C&Sdpf A (13k)	98½	98½	98½
100	Mesabi Iron	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Mid St P Bvtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	MidWestCorp (½g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
125	Midvale (2½g)	23½	23	23⅝
100	Mid-West Abr	1½	1½	1½
100	Midwest Oil (¾)	7¾	7¾	7¾
250	Minn Mfn & M (1.20)	52	50¾	52
100	Molybdenum (¾g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Monarch M T (1½g)	16¼	15¾	15¾
700	Monogram Pict	2¾	2½	2½
200	Monroe Loan A (.30)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
900	Mt City Cop (.15g)	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
100	Mount Prof (½ xd	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	MuskegRing (.90g)	11½	11½	11½
100	Muskogee (½g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
2100	Nat Bellas Hess (.05g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Nat City Lines (¼g)	11½	11½	11½
600	Nat Fuel G (1)	11¼	11¼	11¼
140	Nat P&L pf (6)	101	100⅝	101
100	Nat Sti car new	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
600	Nat Sug Ref (¾g)	17½	17½	17½
200	Nat Tun & Mines	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Neptune Met A (1e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
225	N E P A 6 pf (4k)	46⅜	44⅞	46
300	N J Zinc (3g)	56½	56¼	56½
30	NY P&L 6 pf (6)	103½	103½	103½
50	NYStsE&Opf (5.10)	109½	109½	109½
3700	Niag Hud PPow	2⅝	2½	2⅝
50	Niag Hud 1 pf	76	76	76
200	Niag Sh Md B (.10g)	5	4⅞	4⅞
200	Niles-Bem-P (1)	10	10	10
600	NipsingMns (.10g)	2	1⅞	1⅞
50	Nor Am L&P pf	87	87	87
100	Nor Am Ray (1½g)	27½	27½	27½
10	N Ind P& 6 pf (6)	103	103	103
200	Ogden Corp (¾g)	3⅞	3¾	3¾
20	Ohio Ed pf (6)	105	105	105
400	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	35½	35⅛	35⅝
1800	Pantepec Oil Ven	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
700	Pennroad (¼g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
25	Pa Edis $5 pf(5)	62¼	62¼	62¼
20	Pa P&L $7 pf	103	102½	103
25	Pa Salt (3½g)	161	161	161
500	PaWat&Pow(4)	62Z	62	62
50	Pepperell(10)	115½	115½	115½
100	Phillips Pkg (¼g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
1300	Phoenix Sec	23⅞	23	23⅞
300	Pioneer Gold	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Pitney-Bowes (.40a)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
50	Pitts Metallu (1g)	11	11	11
14100	Polaris Mng	2¼	1⅞	2
1100	Potrero Sugar	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
600	Premier Gld (h.06)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2800	Pug Sd P&L (.60g)	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
25	PugEdP&LSspf (5k)	94	94	94
20	Quaker Oats (4)	84¾	84¾	84¾
10	Quaker Oats pf (6)	151	151	151
3800	RKO opt war	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	Raym Concr(1a)	15¼	15¼	15¼
2600	Red Bank Oil	2¾	2	2¾
800	Republic Avia(¼g)	3	3	3
100	Richfield Oil war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Ryan Cons Pet (.20)	5½	5½	5½
800	St Regis Pap	3	2⅞	2⅞
25	StReginPap pf (7k)	135	135	135
800	Salt Dome Oil	9⅞	9½	9½
200	Schiff Co (1)	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜
100	Schulte (DA)	1½	1½	1½
200	Scovill Mfg (1½g)	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
120	Scran-SBW pf	60	59¾	60
800	Segal Lock & H	1	1⅛	1⅛
450	Selected Ind cv	6	6	6
10	Singer Mfg (4a)	232	232	232
600	Sonotone (.20)	3	3	3
200	So Penn Oil (1.60)	41½	41½	41½
80	So Cal Ed pf (1½)	42¾	42¾	42¾
200	So C Ed B pf (1½)	29½	29½	29½
1200	Southl Royal (.40)	9½	9⅜	9½
10	Spalding (2)	35½	35½	35½
600	St Oil Ky (1)	17½	17½	17½
100	Stand Prod	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Starrett Corp vtc	¾	¾	¾
100	StarchIBrStrs(.30g)	5	5	5
200	Sullivan Mach (1½g)	16¾	16⅝	16¾
200	Sun Ray Drug (.80)	13	13	13
600	Taggart	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Tampa El (1.60)	21¾	21¾	21¾
1400	Technicolor	12⅞	12¼	12¾
200	Tiishman Realty	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Tob Prod Exp	4	4	4
260	Todd Shpyds (2g)	56½	56	56¼
600	Trans-Lux	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
100	Transwest Oil (¼g)	15½	15⅛	15½
700	Tubize Chat	8	7¾	7¾
100	Tubize Chat A (5g)	62	62	62
100	Unexcelled Mfg (½)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Unit A rc Pr (1e)	8½	8½	8½
2500	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1¼	1¼	1¼
1600	Unit Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
2100	Unit as	2⅛	2¼	2¼
100	Unit Gas pf (12½k)	117¾	117¾	117¾
1300	Unit Lt & Pow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Unit Lt & P pf	58	56	56
100	Unit Molasses (.10g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10	Un NJ RR&Can (10)	259¾	259¾	259¾
250	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	68½	68¼	68¼
200	U S Foil B	6⅛	6	6⅛
100	United Stores	½	½	½
300	Unit Wall Pap .10g	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Unit Pict (1g)	18	18	18
1900	Unit Pict vtc (1g)	17¾	17	17
800	Utah IdahoSug .150g	2⅛	2⅛	⅛
350	Utah P&L pf (5½k)	47½	45	45½
300	Valspar Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Venezuela Pet	10	9¾	10
20	Virg Pub Svc pf	79	79	79
100	Waltt & Bd A (1½k)	13	13	13
100	Wentworth Mfg (¼g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	W Tex Ut 86pf (6)	109¾	109¾	109¾
100	West Va C ¾ C (½e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
25	Willson Prod (.80)	10½	10½	10½
400	Woodley Pet (.40)	8¼	8	8
1600	Wright Harg (¼)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛

Total stock sales today (estimated) 175,000 shares; year ago, 125,085 shares.

Bohn Aluminum & Brass

NEW YORK (AP)—Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corp. and subsidiaries reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $1,867,937 equal to $4.45 a share, compared with 1,621,138 or $4.60 for the period last year.

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New $2.1 Billion Revenue Measure Before House Today

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Given a new slogan by Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina—"You can shear a sheep every year but you can skin him but once"—the Ways and Means Committee headed toward the House floor today with a $2,142,900,000 tax bill.

Representative Carlson (R) of Kansas, committee member, predicted "the House and the country" would accept this second wartime revenue measure, which is about one fifth the $10,500,000,000 asked by the Administration.

It would provide new Federal revenue to supplement the approximately $38,000,000,000 collected under present tax laws.

The bill, formally approved by the committee last night, calls principally for higher postal rates, higher excises on so-called luxuries—liquor, horse racing, amusements, furs, jewelry, lipstick and other consumer items—and an increase in the wartime levy on corporation "excess profits."

It alters but little the taxes on individual incomes and makes no change in the normal and surtax levies on corporate earnings.

The 20 per cent withholding rate against the taxable portions of wages and salaries would remain the same. There is no retail sales tax plan, and present rates on estates and gifts would not be disturbed.

Major provisions of the bill include:

1. Merger of the Victory tax with the individual income tax levy, picking up $12,000,000 in the process of repealing the Victory levy and raising the normal personal income rate from 6 to 10 per cent, and adjusting some surtaxes. Special provisions are made to retain on the tax rolls some 9,000,000 persons now paying victory levies but whose earnings are not large enough to be affected by the regular income tax. For these the income tax will approximate their former net victory payments.

2. Boost some postal rates and hike excises, to bring in about $1,375,000,000 additional revenue—around $479,000,000 of which would come from consumers of liquor, beer and wine.

After about-facing four times, the committee decided to put the liquor tax at $9 a gallon, compared with the present $8 rate. It previously had fluctuated between $8 and $10. The beer tax would be jumped from $7 to $8 a barrel and wine increased all along the line. There are no increases in cigarette or other tobacco excises.

The bill would raise the in-town letter rate from 2 cents to 3, leaving the out-of-town charge at 3 cents; jump the airmail rate from 6 cents to 8, double third class mail rates, insured and c. o. d. mail, and increase charges for registered mail and money orders. No change is made in second class rates or in special delivery charges.

3. It would raise the excess profits tax on corporations and readjust the method of computing excess profits, to pick up $616,000,000 additional revenue.

4. It would add $140,000,000 by disallowing as deductions in personal income tax returns sums paid on excise, such as gasoline, cigarette and liquor taxes.

5. The law governing renegotiation of war contracts for recovery of excessive profits would be revised drastically. The committee provided that contractors dissatisfied with excess profits findings of government renegotiation boards have the right of appeal to the tax court of the United States, affecting "renegotiations had after April 28, 1942."

The measure would reduce the area of renegotiation by increasing the existing exemption of $100,000 to $500,000, exempting agricultural products, and by providing discretionary exemption of standard commercial articles, in cases where competitive conditions have been restored.

The following table shows how income and Victory tax payers would fare under the proposed new tax bill, as compared with their present burdens.

(Under the new bill, as approved last night by the House Ways and Means Committee, income and victory taxes would be merged. The table does not include payments to be made on "unforgiven" portions of 1942 taxes.)

(The House tax staff explained that the use of the 10/9 fraction was a statistical way of allowing deductions from gross income to arrive at net income.)

Net income before personal exemption	Single person, Present law*	Single person, Committee plan	Married person, no dependents, Present law*	Married person, no dependents, Committee Plan	Married person, 2 dependents, Present law*	Married person, 2 dependents, Committee Plan
$ 600	$ 17.00	$ 23.00	$ 31.28	$	$ 1.19	$ .....
750	50.85	57.50	6.28	1.50	5.88	.....
800	62.13	69.00	7.94	3.00	7.41	.....
1,000	107.27	115.00	14.62	9.00	13.64	3.00
1,200	154.40	161.00	21.28	15.00	19.86	9.00
1,500	220.10	230.00	79.28	69.00	29.19	18.00
1,800	287.80	299.00	144.48	138.00	38.53	27.00
2,000	332.93	345.00	187.95	184.00	57.75	33.00
2,500	445.77	460.00	296.61	299.00	159.31	138.00
3,000	573.80	590.00	405.28	414.00	286.86	253.00
4,000	829.26	850.00	646.61	668.00	484.97	466.00
5,000	1,104.93	1,136.00	893.95	928.00	730.08	746.00
6,000	1,400.60	1,430.00	1,173.28	1,220.00	979.19	1,010.00
7,000	1,716.27	1,745.00	1,460.61	1,520.00	1,384.31	1,310.00
8,000	2,051.93	2,070.00	1,775.94	1,844.00	1,553.41	1,613.00
9,000	2,407.60	2,425.00	2,107.28	2,174.00	1,878.53	1,943.00
10,000	2,783.27	2,795.00	2,468.62	2,536.00	2,207.64	2,277.00
15,000	4,967.60	4,970.00	4,533.28	4,628.00	4,207.19	4,306.00
20,000	7,625.93	7,620.00	7,046.61	7,228.00	6,692.75	6,836.00
25,000	10,644.27	10,630.00	10,034.61	10,196.00	9,574.31	9,762.00
30,000	13,857.60	13,835.00	13,185.28	13,380.00	12,692.86	12,925.00
40,000	20,692.02	20,620.00	19,846.61	20,116.00	19,289.97	19,612.00
50,000	28,057.58	27,985.00	27,074.58	27,480.00	26,391.58	26,613.00
60,000	35,798.13	35,720.00	34,794.13	35,224.00	34,090.13	34,678.00
70,000	43,838.69	43,855.00	42,813.69	43,388.00	42,088.69	42,721.00
80,000	52,179.24	52,240.00	51,133.24	51,652.00	50,387.24	51,064.00
90,000	60,819.80	60,925.00	59,752.80	60,316.00	58,985.80	59,707.00
100,000	69,665.36	69,910.00	68,584.36	69,280.00	67,803.36	68,650.00

*Net victory tax computed on gross income equal to 10/9 of net income.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
10	Am P&L 6s 2016	104	103⅞	103⅞
1	Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
11	As Elec 4½s 53	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
8	As G&E 5s 50	22½	22	22
11	As G&E 5s 68	22	22	22
10	As G&E 4½s 49	22¼	22¼	22¼
8	As T&T 5½s 55A	84¾	84½	84½
1	Bell T Can 5s 57B	115¾	115¾	115¾
5	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	102½	102½	102½
1	Cen Pow & Lt 3¾s 69	105½	105½	105½
2	Cen St El 5½s 54	33	32⅝	33
1	Cen St El 5s 48	33½	33½	33½
28	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	69⅝	68½	68½
1	Cities Ser 5s 69	95¾	95¾	95¾
1	Cities Ser 5s 60	100	100	100
29	Cities Ser 5s 50	96	95⅝	95¾
13	Cit SPdL 5½s 49	101½	101½	101½
10	Cit SPow 5½s 52	100¾	100½	100¾
2	Conn L&P 7s 51A	117	117	117
1	Cons Text 5s 53 st	110	110	110
18	Cont G&E 5s 58A	99	98⅝	99
1	Cudahy Pack 3¼s 55	102¾	102¾	102¾
12	East G&F 4s 56A	92½	92⅜	92⅜
9	Elec P&L 5s 2030	102½	102¼	102¼
1	Elmira Wat L 5s 56	124¼	124¼	124¼
1	Empire Dis E 5s 52	104¼	104¼	104¼
4	Fla P&L 5s 54	103	102⅞	102⅞
6	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	97½	97⅜	97½
11	Glen Aid Coal 4s 65	98¾	98½	98⅝
1	Hygrade Fd 6s 49A	102	102	102
11	Ill Pow&L 5s 56C	105⅝	105½	105½
1	Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	102¾	102¾	102¾
4	Ill Pow & L 6s 53	105¾	105¾	105¾
8	Ind Svc 6s 50	94¾	94¼	94¼
1	Inters Pow 6s 52	60¾	60	60
6	Inters Pow 5s 557	91¼	91	91
2	Kan G&E 6s 2022A	121	121	121
2	Lou P&L 5s 57	108	108	108
3	Midland Val 4s 63 st	60¼	60¼	60¼
15	Minn P&L 4½s 78	104¾	104¾	104¾
15

Dartmouth and Cornell Meet In Top Game Here Saturday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston football season flowers into full bloom with its only major game of the season tomorrow afternoon when Dartmouth and Cornell, Ivy Leaguers and still members of the Nation's mighty, clash on the well-kept sod at Fenway Park.

This game will not only be Boston's best for the season, but it is the headliner of an interesting week-end program which finds Tufts meeting Harvard in the Stadium, Yale facing Princeton in the Bowl, Brown in action against Coast Guard, and Holy Cross playing Villanova at Worcester in a Sunday contest. Boston College will be idle before its affair with Harvard a week from tomorrow.

Neither Dartmouth nor Cornell is undefeated this fall, the former having been edged by Penn 7-6 and the latter having been deluged by Navy 46-7, and outsmarted by Colgate 20-7, but that does not detract from the zest of the meeting. It is a traditional game, with all the implications that such a contest carries, and no holds will be barred.

National Convention

Although both outfits are backboned by players from their own campuses, each has a roster list that reads like a national college convention, and both head coaches —Earl Brown of the Indians and Carl Snavely of the Big Red—has the most of whatever talent from other schools the Naval V-12 program has thrown their way.

Dartmouth will probably line up for the opening whistle with five of her own players and six from other schools. The Dartmouth boys are John Monahan and Allen Russell at end, Roger Antaya at guard, Norman Brown at center, and Larry Bartnick at left half. The visiting firemen include Arthur Vorys of Williams and Jim Landrigan of Holy Cross at tackle, Don Alvarez of Wisconsin at guard, Alex Wizbicki of Holy Cross at fullback, Bob Mangene of Boston College at right half, and the very talented Don Kasprzak of Columbia at quarterback.

Cornell Line-Up

Cornell will likely counter with an array of five Ithacans and six transfers. Visiting players include Ralph Calcagni of Penn at right tackle, Howard Babb of Bard College at left end, Tom Blackburn of Norwich at center, Ed Schneider of Manhattan at fullback, Allen Dekdebrun of Columbia at left half, and Nelson Hubbell of Princeton at left guard. Regular Cornellians are Charlie Davidson at left tackle, Jim Salisbury at right guard, Harry Furman at right end, Bud Cushing at quarterback, and Howie Blose at right half.

Both teams are well coached. Earl Brown has installed the T and two variations of the single wing. Snavely uses the single wing with spins and traps, similar to the stuff Dick Harlow coached at Harvard before he shifted to the modified T.

Leading Passer

Dartmouth has one of the leading passers in the country in Kasprzak, Paul Governali's substitute at Columbia a year ago, and an exceptionally fine punter in Monahan. It has talented backs in young Billy West of Arlington and Wizbicki, and it has a fine defensive center in Norman Brown of Malden.

Cornell has the leading scorer of the East in Howie Blose, a great tackle in Calcagni, who was captain-elect of Pennsylvania for this season, and a good passer in young Dekdebrun.

The Indians were scheduled to hold a brief workout at Fenway Park this afternoon after their arrival from Hanover. This will be the 27th game of the series and the first to be played in Boston. Dartmouth holds the series edge, 13 victories to 12. One game was tied.

Crowd at Stadium

At the same time tomorrow afternoon a good crowd is expected at Harvard Stadium as the Crimson and Tufts meet in a cross-town rivalry. (Imagine watching Harvard at this time of the season for 55 cents!) The V-12 units of both schools will be there en masse to watch the 14th meeting in 59 years.

At New Haven, Yale, shaken by its 21-20 setback at the hands of Brown, will try to end its season on a happy note by turning back the Tigers of Princeton. Brown should have no trouble with Coast Guard, a team that was beaten by Tufts and Worcester Tech the past two Saturdays, and Coach Skip Stahley is already looking ahead to his final games with Army and Colgate.

The Dartmouth-Cornell clash will start at 2 p. m., and the Harvard-Tufts affair at 2:30.

Toronto Ruling Close NHL Race By Single Point

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	G'ls For	G'ls Agst
Toronto	3	1	2	8	25	19
Montreal	3	0	1	7	14	7
Detroit	2	0	2	6	21	14
Chicago	2	3	2	6	15	21
Boston	1	2	1	3	15	16
New York ...	0	5	0	0	13	26

Results Nov. 11

Chicago 6, Boston 4.
Detroit 2, Toronto 2 (tie).

By the Associated Press

Toronto rules the roost in the National Hockey League today with a one-point margin over the Montreal Canadiens, who are hard pressed for second by the Detroit Red Wings.

While Toronto was moving out in front of the idle Montreal six last night in a 2-2 tie with Detroit, the Chicago Blackhawks were taking fourth place away from Boston by a 6-4 win over the Bruins.

Lorne Carr scored in the last 18 seconds of play to give the Maple Leafs their tie with Detroit. The Wings had gone out in front on Mud Bruneteau's eighth goal of the season and Adam Brown's tally in the first period. Don Webster notched the first one for Toronto in the second session, but it was Carr's beat with the Wings short-handed that did the job.

Veteran Mush March took the bows after Chicago's home win before 8,423 fans. March scored once and kept the heat on the Bruins's goal all night.

The Hawks had to go hard to stave off a closing Boston rush that netted scores by Bill Cowley and Don Callinger, but the defense hung together long enough to save the precious two points.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—Mexican sports fans are getting so enthusiastic over baseball that Mexico City newspapers are spending a lot of money to get box scores on Cuban winter league games, in which a few Mexicans are playing . . . Looks as if it might pay some of our pro athletes to investigate this good neighbor business—especially since they say that, due to Mexico City's high altitude, curve balls become mere wrinkles and a 400-foot hit is nothing unusual . . . Come to think of it, while they're talking about bringing California cities into the big leagues after the war, why not Mexico City, too?

* * *

During the Boston Bruins-Detroit Red Wing hockey game last week-end, boss Art Ross of the Bruins was summoned to the telephone by a newspaperman, who told him that his son, Art, Jr., had shot up two German barges in France . . . Replied Ross: "I'm glad somebody in the family is doing well, because we're taking a pasting here right now."

* * *

Marine officers set four new world pistol shooting records in a registered tournament on the Quantico, Va., range the other day . . . And they're pretty good at firing at the running Jap target, too . . . S/Sgt. Pershing Mondorff, former Maryland U. star who is in charge of basketball at Keesler Field, Miss., expects to have at least 40 squadron teams in league court play this winter.

Wrigley Plans No Managerial Shift Involving Wilson

CHICAGO, Nov. 12 (AP)—Rumors that Jim Wilson would be dismissed as field manager of the Chicago Cubs were somewhat smothered today by the club's owner, Phil K. Wrigley, who said that "No arrangements have been made for a managerial change next year."

Wilson, former Cincinnati coach who starred in the 1940 World Series as a replacement behind the plate for the injured Ernie Lombardi, has made plans to attend the annual major league meeting in New York Dec. 1 with the Cubs' general manager, Jim Gallagher.

Among the baseball men who figured in speculation as Wilson's successor were Leo Durocher, Cub Coach Kiki Cuyler, Bill Sweeney of Los Angeles and Bill Terry, former New York Giant pilot. Two of them had applied for the job.

Under Wilson's direction, the Cubs finished sixth in 1941 and 1942 and fifth this season.

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Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.
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—DUTCH ROOM—
GOOD FOOD for a GOOD MOOD
114 BOYLSTON ST.

CARVER HOUSE
LUNCHEONS and DINNERS by CHEF THEMO
12 CARVER STREET

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KERNWOOD RESTAURANT
Now Open at Its New Location
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Fine Food
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MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE
(Continued from previous page)

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1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326

PREPARE FOR WINTER NOW!
Glass, putty, weather strip, roofing, exterior paints, heater wicks, wooden lawn rakes, storm window sets, anti-freeze for automobiles.
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Our New Record Dept. Palmer St.
All the Finest Records — Instrumental, Vocal and Popular. Also Music Appreciation Records.

Morse & Beals
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66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456

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"Furriers for over 50 years"
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Northern New England's largest fashion store for women, misses and children

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84 UNION STREET
Complete Children's Outfitters Specialising in Layettes
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Gifts
Christmas
Cards
ART IN LEATHER
151 Broad Street

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Excellent Shoe Repairing
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
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CENTRAL SHOE REPAIR
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Russo's
RESTAURANT
for Appetising Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
434 Main Street, Malden Tel. 2220
41 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 0220

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)

OVERCOATS
ALL WOOL . . . ALL STYLES
WARM WITHOUT WEIGHT
$30.00 up
WE INVITE YOUR INSPECTION
BAKER'S
The Apparel Shop that's "on the square"
440 MAIN STREET MALDEN

It's HOLIDAY Time at JOSLIN'S
Do your Christmas shopping NOW — avoid disappointment; avoid crowds; avoid waiting!

Buy United States War Bonds and Stamps
★
MALDEN CO-OPERATIVE BANK
Incorporated 1887
20 Exchange Street Malden

Higgins
VICTORY VALUES
Line of Shoes for MEN • WOMEN • CHILDREN
Without equal in PRICE-VALUE or STYLE in this city or elsewhere
$3.85
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8 FOREST STREET
Fresh Dressed Vermont Turkeys
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Groceries—Canned Goods
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

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DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
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Dependable Plumbing and Heating Service
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Reliable Fuel, Good Service
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SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 To $6.50
STORER'S, Inc.

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Order Your Personal Christmas Greeting Cards NOW
to Insure Delivery
HUTCHINSON'S

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

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South Dartmouth, Mass.,
Furnish Your
Milk, Cream and Ice Cream
Serving Room Open Daily 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
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MASSACHUSETTS

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(Continued)

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TORRE'S
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401 Highland Ave., Somerville, Davis Sq.

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Coal
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

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Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
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STETSON HATS
$5 $7.50 $10
a good place to buy good clothes
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We Supply Car Wants
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European Classified

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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E	▨	I	C	Y	▨	A
D	U	▨	E	▨	U	S
I	N	G	R	E	S	S
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E	▨	A	I	S	▨	C
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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"I don't want a cowboy suit for Christmas—I want a battleship tattooed on my chest!"

Did You Ever Wonder

How Ice Can Measure Heat?

The term calorimeter is from the Latin words calor and metrum and means "heat measurer." It differs from the thermometer (which also is a heat measurer) in that it measures the quantity of heat contained in an object, while thermometer measures rather the heat level.

There are various types of calorimeters. One type employs a double-walled vessel filled with ice, as shown in the accompanying cross-section diagram.

To find the quantity of heat in an object, simply put the object in the perforated compartment in the center of the device. The space surrounding this compartment is filled with ice, and the funnel-shaped bottom of the compartment connects with a drain tube fitted with a petcock. This compartment, in turn, is completely encompassed by a second ice-filled space.

The amount of heat which the object contains is measured by the amount of ice it succeeds in melting— as indicated by the amount of water that runs out when the petcock is opened.

ICE CALORIMETER

How a Single Torpedo Can Blow Three Holes in a Ship's Side?

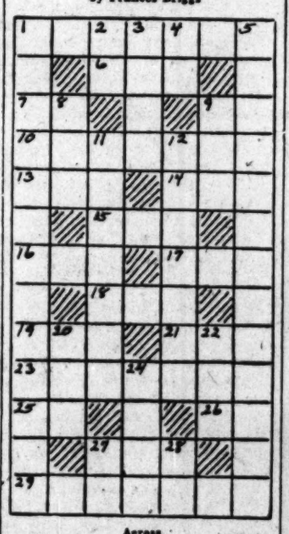
A new torpedo has been devised which delivers three blows instead of one. Designed to be fired by present plane and ship equipment, the new engine of destruction consists of a "mother" torpedo with twin smaller torpedoes attached.

By means of a time-release, the auxiliary torpedoes are released from the main torpedo before it strikes and slams into the ship's side to the right and to the left of the main charge.

—W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What do you call the highest point or degree?
6—According to Heber's hymn, Greenland has what kind of mountains?
7—Dutch (abbr.).
9—You and me.
10—What is a place for entering?
13—What substance is obtained by distillation of wood, coal, peat, etc.?
14—The pearly nautilus lives where?
15—Sloths.
16—What is a fictional bird of "Arabian Nights"?
17—What is a suffix of ordinal numbers?
18—Where is Lake Winnipeg (abbr.)?
19—Most baseball bats are made from what wood?
21—What island of Dodecanese has recently figured in the news?
23—Native simplicity or unaffected naturalness is what?
25—What is used as a unit of measure for printed matter?
26—What is the French word for "and"?
27—Cutting tool.
28—What is any body or thing that serves as the center of growth or development?

Down

1—What sea is so named because it lies between continents of Europe, Africa, and Asia?
2—What is 11th letter of Greek alphabet?
3—One who mixes ising.
4—Belonging to me.
5—"Old Bay State" is what?
6—Who is one of two principal child characters in "Puck of Pook's Hill"?
8—To employ.
11—Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus were known as what?
12—What is that which is the real character of a thing?
20—Diminutive of Samuel.
22—What is a suffix denoting "a native or inhabitant of"?
24—What is a small vessel for liquids?
27—City of Spartanburg is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
28—You and I.

(Answer block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this new feature. If it's on the humorous side, it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 50 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

The lagoon in the Boston's Public Garden is deserted; but some spring day they will re-appear, with the postillion-like individual again cheerfully providing the power that sends them over the water. I'd like to "snitch" his job long enough to make the round trip.

G. M. S., Melrose, Mass.

One of my childhood dreams was to become a hermit and now, although I'm grown up, the idea still persists—yet I know it's plenty silly.

N. C. K., Brilliant, British Columbia

I've a secret ambition to stifle the one
Who won't let you finish the song you've begun;
Who steps up your tempo and volume of tone
Till your singing is drowned in the blare of his own.

—J. D., St. Petersburg, Fla.

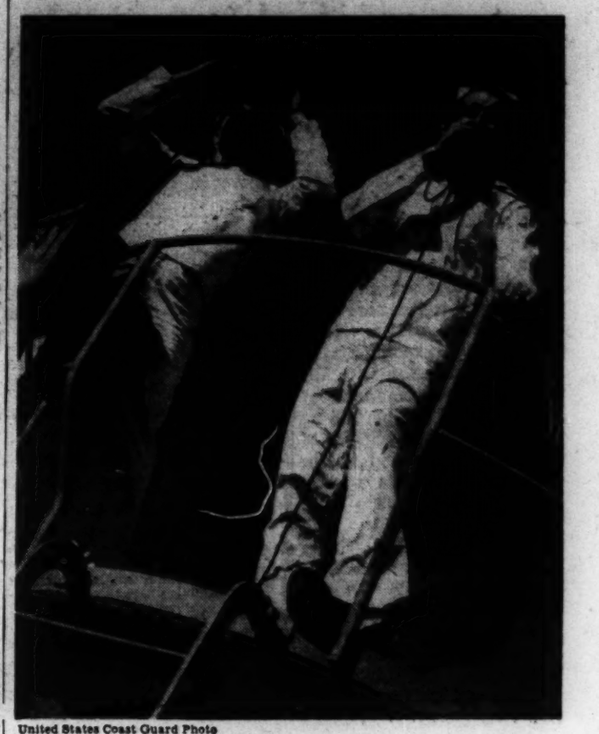
For many years, and especially since the war began, I have wanted to go to England and visit every one of the stores which appear regularly, like old friends, in the advertising columns of the Monitor. "Popham's" in Plymouth, for example, seems as familiar as "Filene's" in Boston; and those Milk Bars scattered around England sound interesting.

A Shangri-La for noisy folk is the proposal of U. I. O., Washington, D. C.:

My S. A. is to corral all door-slammers, shoe-droppers, etc.—to be more exact, all excessive and needless noisemakers—and deposit them on a far-distant island. There they could make and enjoy all the bedlam and confusion of sounds without disturbing others.

No Occupant

A business firm sent circulars by mail to residents in the Negro section of town. Since the names of the people were not known, the envelopes had on them the word "Occupant," and then the address. The day after they were delivered a Negro woman ran down the street calling, "Postman, wait a minute! You left this letter at the wrong place. There ain't nobody living at my house named 'Occupant.'"



United States Coast Guard Photo

Submarine Hunters

Two Coast Guardsmen, atop the signal-light platform of a United States Coast Guard cutter, sight a suspicious object in the water. The man on the right is telephoning the information to the bridge.

Daily Anecdote

How to Write Overtures

Rossini was asked by a young composer to explain at what point in the writing of an opera it was best to compose the overture. The great Italian master laughingly replied, "Write it the night before the first performance."

This was more than a jest to Rossini, for more than one of his overtures had its first performance with the ink scarcely dry. This was due to the incurable laziness of the composer and his habit of postponing the completion of a new work until the last possible moment.

Of the spirited and tuneful overture to his La Gazza Ladra, Rossini related: "I wrote it on the day of the first performance at the Scala theater, where I had been imprisoned by the manager. Four men kept watch over me with orders to throw my score, sheet by sheet, out of the window to the copyist waiting below."

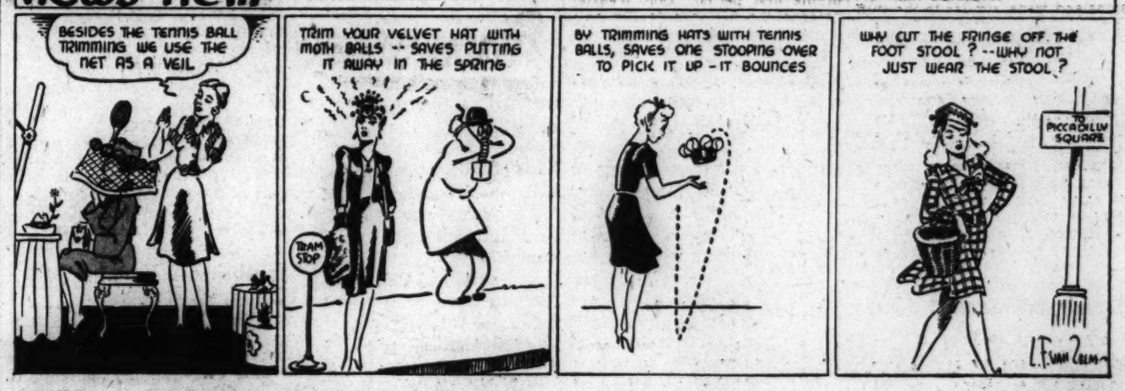
"And what if you failed to produce the sheets?" he was asked.

"They were to throw me out," replied the jovial composer.

Today's Quotation

Truth and, by consequence, liberty, will always be the chief power of honest men.—MADAME DE STAEL

NEWS ITEM— LONDON—MILLINERS USE OLD TENNIS BALLS & FRINGE OFF FOOT STOOLS TO TRIM BONNETS.


BESIDES THE TENNIS BALL TRIMMING WE USE THE NET AS A VEIL
TRIM YOUR VELVET HAT WITH MOTH BALLS -- SAVES PUTTING IT AWAY IN THE SPRING
TRAM STOP
BY TRIMMING HATS WITH TENNIS BALLS, SAVES ONE STOOPING OVER TO PICK IT UP - IT BOUNCES
WHY CUT THE FRINGE OFF THE FOOT STOOL? -- WHY NOT JUST WEAR THE STOOL?
TO PICCADILLY SQUARE
L.F. VAN CLEVE

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Rub-a-Dub-Dub* By LE PELLEY

AH... NOW FOR A NICE HOT SOAK ....
KNOCK KNOCK
I JUST LEFT MY ROLLER SKATES IN HERE..
CLOSE THE DOOR ... THERE'S A GALE OF WIND!
WHAT NOW ?!
MOM WANTS TO KNOW IF YOU'LL SIGN A CHECK FOR THE LAUNDRY..
HE DROPPED HIS BREAD AND JELLY IN THE TUB .. BUT ANYWAY IT'S QUIET ...
BEN.... TELEPHONE!
I GIVE UP!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Birds Have Nothing on Me* By RODGERS

Br-r-r! For a while last night I'd have given anything to be a bird-
ALL POINTS SOUTH
Boy! Would I have headed south in a hurry!
"Oh well, birds aren't the only ones with special privileges!" I decided-
And proceeded to take advantage of one of mine!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Hot Tip* By THE HAGERS

Today, while walking down the street,
A truck, with trash, I chanced to meet.
I noticed, as it hit a crack,
A big box topple off the back.
"I'll help you put it back," I quacked.
The driver stopped and slowly backed.
To my amazement, on the side
That grim word "dynamite," I spied.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

From Moscow, in Good Time

It is almost incredible. The man who arrived at the National Airport in Washington Wednesday afternoon, to be greeted by the President, and who spent much of Armistice Day talking to the President and other officials about the Moscow agreements, is the same man who a few short weeks ago was obliged to defend himself against criticism describing him as an obstacle to understanding with Russia.

As reports come in from many quarters, Mr. Hull's part in formulating as well as negotiating the Moscow documents is receiving unstinted recognition. Likewise his contributions to the conference's success loom larger and larger.

The British Foreign Secretary, making his report on the Moscow meetings to the House of Commons, has just credited the American Secretary of State with parenthood of the postwar declaration. "Nothing," said Mr. Eden, "could give a better proof of Mr. Hull's vision and statesmanship than the declaration on general security, of which he was the parent. The principal thing to which we agreed in this declaration constituted on the whole probably the most far-reaching conclusion to which we came."

There was something symbolic about the meeting of Mr. Hull, the President, Mrs. Hull, the officials, the Senators, the ordinary people, at the National Airport. The happy surprises of the Moscow meeting had not yet lost their edge; indeed, new ones had been added to them day by day. Mr. Hull's arrival home was not staged amid the fanfare and pomp to which the comings and goings of dictators in recent years had accustomed us. It occurred, on the contrary, amid impressive informality.

When Mr. Hull said to the President: "This is an unanticipated honor, Mr. President." Mr. Roosevelt only said: "You're here an hour ahead of time." There was something unintentionally symbolic in that, too. One trouble with free-world diplomacy throughout most of a decade was that, if the right thing was done, it was usually done too late.

There has been nothing too little about the concepts of the Moscow conference or the men taking part in it, and though it might usefully have come sooner, it has not come too late. If Mr. Roosevelt had been referring to the beginning already made at Moscow toward future world security against war, a beginning for which Mr. Hull is now receiving unstinted credit from his collaborators, the President might with exactness have said, "You're here an hour ahead of time."

"Our Time to Strike . . ."

Tokyo's frenzied and fantastic proclamations of huge American naval losses (95 warships in the last two weeks) are difficult to square with Emperor Hirohito's rescript to his naval forces, calling for increased efforts because of the precarious situation of the Japanese in the Solomons area.

It is interesting to note the Emperor's decree was issued following a visit by the commander in chief of the Japanese Navy. The strategy of the Pacific, clear in its general outlines to most American newspaper readers, is, likewise, abundantly clear to many Japanese besides the military chiefs, and it is causing immense concern. The faked stories of Allied naval losses may give temporary respite, but the immutable fact of successful American landings above Japanese positions on Bougainville, the sensational record of American fliers in the South Pacific, especially at Rabaul, the brilliant American naval interception of Japanese reinforcements at Empress Augusta Bay, must eventually burst with realistic clarity upon the Japanese consciousness—and with augmented effect because of the lies.

It is not to be assumed the fighting on Bougainville is over. What has happened is that the Marines, reinforced by Army units have established a strong beachhead, while naval units and airpower separates the Japanese garrisons from supplies and reinforcements. The grim task of reducing those garrisons to impotence remains.

After Bougainville comes Rabaul and after Rabaul comes either the nullification or the virtual investment of Truk. After that . . . we shall see.

The peculiar Japanese custom of evolving tactics through staff meetings at which moderate opinions are given and a conservative middle course ultimately adopted has served Nippon poorly in the Solomons. Small task forces have been risked, and have been lost. In the aggregate, these losses probably account for about half Japan's destroyer and light cruiser force, incalculably weakening the effectiveness of the fleet. Admiral Nimitz says, "Our time to strike has come."

Pennies, Remember?

No more pennies for your thoughts. Not that they aren't worth the price. It's just that pennies are scarce, and you'll either have to appeal to the OPA for a higher ceiling for your day dream or just go out of the business.

Some 500,000 of the once ubiquitous Lincoln coins are A.W.O.L., the bankers say, and it seems that they're really concerned about it, which occurs to us as rather surprising. It's millions that are plentiful but it's pennies that quicken the pulse of the financier.

By the way, where *are* the missing coins? Can it be that babies are hoarding in piggy banks? Don't babies know there's a war on? Of course, we may be accusing them unjustly. It may not be their fault at all. Perhaps it's simply that bad pennies aren't returning these days, or that the new white pennies are successfully masquerading as dimes.

On the other hand, it may be that the old-fashioned copper coins are resentful of this newcomer in their midst and have gone off to sulk. At any rate, it seems to be something calling for the firm hand of Mr. Morgenthau or the FBI. Just think, with no pennies to spend, there'd be no lollypops, no postage stamps, no newspapers on the corner, no pencils, no change from a nickel—and then where would our morale be?

Toward a French Policy

Acute attention will center on the American Government for signs of its attitude toward the shake-up in the French Committee for National Liberation at Algiers. There seems at this time much to be said for modification of Washington's policy toward the committee and the de Gaullists.

First of all, the military position has changed radically. But beyond this, the political situation, which was so intertwined with the military when the Americans invaded Africa, seems almost to have reversed itself. Had the de Gaullists, when General Eisenhower landed, been asserting the influence they exercise today, the case for dealing with Admiral Darlan would have been much less clear.

A more flexible policy than that so far followed now seems called for. Indeed, adoption of a more flexible policy before now might have produced better results all round. Had Washington's arrangements provided more room for General de Gaulle, it is possible that General Giraud today would find more room in the French Committee.

The rise of General de Gaulle and the decline of General Giraud have been speeded by miscalculations at Washington. One result of these miscalculations may be seen in the aftermath of the much controverted visit of General Giraud to the United States on Washington's invitation. That visit seemed designed to bolster his prestige above that of the other co-president of the French Committee. But it is reported that when he returned to Algiers he found himself with less prestige, and his rival, General de Gaulle, with much more, than before the visit took place.

American attentions to General Giraud have tended to mark him in French eyes as an agent of American power on French soil. As such he could not flourish in French politics. His departure from the Committee followed immediately upon the gathering in Algiers of the new Consultative Assembly, made up in part of leaders of the French underground, recently smuggled out of France.

General Giraud is said to have no political ambitions and therefore to be an unequal match for General de Gaulle in political fencing. But he also suffers in French eyes from his connection with developments which at times have seemed to favor collaborationists and even fascists. In these circumstances it would be a mistake for American leaders to pursue tactics designed primarily to recoup the Giraud prestige, though it would be unfair not to take account of his disavowal of personal ties with Vichy.

Another argument for overhauling American policy is the need to establish better liaison between the French underground and the Allied forces before an invasion of metropolitan France begins. The voice of this underground, as heard at Algiers through the Consultative Assembly, does not bespeak sufficient understanding between Frenchmen in France and their Allies.

It is time for a reassessment of French policy in Washington. If at last the expedient is beginning to ally itself with the ideal, which few pretended it was doing a year ago, so much the better.

The One Who Gets Soaked

Our Readers Say—

Missed the Boys

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What sort of a person is Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark? Five hundred of Cleveland's business leaders had that question answered for them by no less a personage than the General's charming and vivacious wife, who spoke before a luncheon meeting of the Cleveland War Chest.

She told of a letter from the General in which he related how he had been assigned living quarters in the palace of the Italian Crown Prince located somewhere between Naples and Rome. The General wrote that after walking on the luxurious Oriental carpets and gazing at the priceless paintings and statuary, he sat down in a chair with a feeling of utter loneliness. Suddenly he realized that he missed "his boys" whom he had led ashore to attack Salerno in the early morning hours of Sept. 9—and calling his aides to his side, he said: "Gentlemen, we're going back into the front lines with our men where we belong. We have no right to live here in comparative safety while they are up there in their fox holes, living in the midst of hardship and danger!"

The thunderous applause which greeted Mrs. Clark at the conclusion of her address showed what one group of American business men thought of the self-effacing attitude of the gallant leader of the Allied Fifth Army.

Cleveland, Ohio — ROY ARNOLD FRYER

"Washington Evening"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your very fine editorial, "Racism in Boston," was very much appreciated. Boston has long been recognized as a city of culture and a model in demonstrating the ideals of democracy, as founded by the pioneers of New England. For it to be guilty of demonstrating racial hatred is no doubt shocking to America.

In the same issue of The Christian Science Monitor are quotations from an article in Harpers, "Washington Evening," by John Dos Passos. Mr. Dos Passos refers to his conversation with a Negro lawyer, who stated that when the Negro wanted to spend his money he felt the restrictions. Mr. Dos Passos then puts himself in the shoes of a Negro and says: "Suppose we wanted to invest our savings in a house. It would cost us a fourth more than it would cost a white man. If we wanted to go to a movie or a dance hall, nothing was open to us but the third-rate."

Many cities and towns in the South have nice suburban sections where Negroes buy or build their homes. These sections are allotted to Negroes and prices are reasonable. Practically all the movie theaters have balcony seats for Negroes in the South, from the finest to the least expensive. There are also nice theaters in the colored sections for Negroes only.

A great many of the educated Negroes must change their attitude. They must think more of using their ability in helping their race, expressing gratitude for progress made and knowing that more equality will come, when the race is ready for it. Trying to force the issue only stirs up hatred.

Atlanta, Ga. — H. C.

Vitamin Fad

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Not long ago, I read with interest in The Christian Science Monitor a letter from a doctor in Salt Lake City, justly condemning the broadcasting of imaginary products which are not products, thus misleading the public to use something that does not exist. Some doctors to their shame are presenting these imaginary "fads" and the public is being misled in the belief that they are "cure-alls."

The doctor is to be commended for his courage in disputing the existence of these "fads" which are misleading the public.

Your criticism of the vitamins fad may be an education to the public and I trust will have a beneficial effect. I have been a physician for many years, and in all that time have not chosen, much to my credit, any of these remedies. I feel quite sure that within the next five years these products of imagination will be forgotten.

Underhill, Vt. — W. SCOTT NAY, M. D.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Imperialism in Asia

The Bookshelf

Readers of the latest book by Pearl S. Buck will perhaps feel a trifle disappointed. For THE PROMISE (New York: John Day. $2.50), cannot properly be classed as fiction. This time, still employing her favorite device of introducing the simple people of China, Mrs. Buck has utterly overshadowed them by her plea that the Allies shall seek to understand and cease to exploit the East.

To be quite truthful, her book is extremely painful to read. Mrs. Buck's expert touch in limning character and in painting in backgrounds brings this recital almost too throbbingly alive. She has chosen to write of the expedition into Burma, made by the Chinese with intent to rescue English and Americans caught in a Japanese trap. The heat, the green impenetrable gloom of the jungle, the reptiles, insects and all the other threats; the futility, the fumbling, ignorant and mistaken action of the Western commanders—all this becomes well nigh unbearable to readers of "The Promise."

* * *

If they care enough to understand, they will persevere with this subject of the Burmese campaign; but they will find little release in the thin thread of love between Mayli, a Chinese girl who has been brought up in America, and Sheng, third son of old Ling Tan, formerly met with in the pages of "Dragon Seed" and not easily forgotten.

The old farmer, Ling Tan, still believes in the promise of foreign aid to China and so, it is implied, do Sheng and Mayli. Sheng is a stalwart young warrior, one of the leaders of the Chinese expedition; and Mayli, unwilling to remain behind, gains permission from Madame Chiang herself to go along to take charge of the nurses. Sheng and Mayli, unaware of each other's nearness, are constantly just failing to meet. It is exasperating at times, but individuals matter little where one is concerned with such colossal calamity. A military expert would need to pass upon the accuracy of Mrs. Buck's account of the fate of this expedition; this reviewer is persuaded that there are opposing facts which have been omitted. It would appear that a little handful of Chinese, two or three Englishmen, one Indian who invariably carried a knife, and a few of the nurses alone survived.

Mrs. Buck has not lost her art of writing her own slow-running, simple, wholly satisfying style, in which beauty and poignancy move, like the ocean swell after a storm, beneath the placid surface. There are, hence, a few passages which bring the old delight. Her portrait of the Ones Above, the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang, are vivid and vital and convincing. Mayli and Sheng are ably done; and can it be that she has given her readers scarcely concealed portraits of Generals Stilwell and Alexander? Never sentimentally, however; but with delicacy and sympathy. And then there is the daughter of Ling Tan, Pansiao, whom the war has left a woman in years but a child in understanding.

* * *

All this, one feels, is to Mrs. Buck only by the way. Deeply is she determined to bring home to the West the lesson of how it is regarded by the East. She feels, of course, that the Chinese have been cheated; that they were promised aid—guns, tanks, planes—and that the aid has not arrived. Cruelly she uncovers the stupidity of those Western commanders who understood neither the terrain nor the people.

Mrs. Buck is bent upon making her case, so bent that nothing else greatly concerns her. She dwells upon the hatred which she says the East feels for the imperialistically inclined among the British; pitilessly she exposes their slowness, their unawareness, their determination to feel themselves masters and to preserve their Empire in the East. Their scorn of the yellow men, their inability to detect who is Burmese and who is Chinese, Mrs. Buck protests, invites an answering scorn and hatred even from allies in this war. Forcefully, then, the author makes it evident that one of the giant problems of the postwar period will be this need to reconcile the viewpoints of the East and the West. This problem Mrs. Buck does not intend the West to overlook. — M. W.

Germans Still Within "Safety Zone"

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

In spite of the fact that Allied forces are advancing successfully on every front of the war, the higher Anglo-American command has felt it necessary during the past week to emphasize repeatedly that it does not expect the war in Europe to end until sometime in the late Summer or Autumn of 1944.

This caution is produced partially by the realization that any relaxation of civilian effort up to the last moment might delay that moment. But there are several military reasons for their caution.

These reasons, which are frequently lost to view in the procession of Allied successes, can be chronicled as follows:

* * *

In spite of the enormous and continued advances of the Russian Army on the Eastern front, it has not yet succeeded in closing any trap on a significant number of Germans. Traps have been set several times since July. The greatest of all is now being attempted. This time it may work, but our military experts are disinclined to count on it. They rather expect that the Germans will succeed in extricating most of their armies intact from Russia and in deploying them along a new front which will still be a minimum of 400 miles from actual German frontiers.

That distance of 400 miles is important because it represents the maximum distance of long-range fighter escort for bombers. The Germans are dangerously vulnerable to bombing which is covered by fighter protection. But they have at least temporarily achieved a considerable degree of immunity from unescorted bombing. The toll they have exacted in recent Allied penetrations beyond the fighter-escort range has largely forced the Allied air forces to limit their attacks to the 400-mile range, except in exceptional circumstances where the importance of the target is such as to justify losses well above the 10 per cent ratio. We lost 60 bombers over Schweinfurt in mid-October in an attack which involved considerably less than 600 bombers.

The Germans control a nearly 400-mile buffer belt on their Western and Southern fronts. Our latest bombing attacks from Britain have all been directed at the fringe of Germany, not its heart. We will not get within the 400-mile belt in Italy until we get beyond Rome. The Russians will not get within that belt until they penetrate well into Poland.

The Italian campaign is progressing, but its progress has been behind schedule from the original delay on the beaches at Salerno and it has fallen farther and farther behind ever since. The Germans are obviously putting every effort into maintaining their 400-mile buffer zone in Italy where it is threatened more dangerously than on any other front.

The ground the Germans are giving up in Russia is still well beyond their "safety zone." Its loss deprives them of the food and raw materials of the Ukraine which they had reorganized intensively during their two years of occupation. But the retreat has its compensations for them in reducing their supply lines and shortening their front.

Reports from inside Germany indicate that they still have sufficient food reserves to maintain an adequate standard of living and that the morale of their troops is still adequate for powerful defensive fighting, at least as long as the "safety zone" is not breached.

* * *

The strongest hope for an early German military crack is based on the blows struck at German production of roller bearings, which has been singled out carefully by the American Air Force as the point for most intensive attack in the German war-production line. If the damage believed to have been done (in the Schweinfurt and Turin raids) to this production "bottle-neck" equals the hopes, then the whole production line must begin to slow down in the very near future and the German Army must begin to run short of planes, tanks, and all types of motorized equipment. But that is a hope, not a certainty.

These are the reasons Prime Minister Churchill talked about battles like Waterloo and Gettysburg to be fought in 1944. Those battles, unless changes occur which we can hope for but dare not count on, will be fought when we attempt to penetrate the German "safety zone" where they are expected to make their most desperate resistance of the war.

A Halloween Joke Backfires

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

Long years ago, Daniel Munson lived up toward Carter's Corner and was known for miles around for his fine herd of Milking Shorthorns. They were beautiful animals, each cow individually cared for until she became a pet. Pedigrees as long as hoe handles were framed by each manger, and every cow was a potential butterfat champion. Dan had trunks full of blue ribbons they'd taken at fairs, and he made speeches at breeders' associations extolling his special strain.

But over near Peppermint Corner lived Maynard Proctor, who would tell you at the drop of a hat that Milking Shorthorns were a disgrace to the dairy industry, and any sensible man would sell them for beef and build up a herd of Ayrshires. Maynard had a splendid herd of Ayrshires, each cow curried until she shone like silk and as docile as a sleeping pussy. Maynard also had blue ribbons and made speeches, and his production records were printed in farm magazines.

* * *

Fortunately, eight miles separated these two farmers and their herds, else they might have come to blows, so keen was their rivalry. It was congenial enough at first, but later they took things too seriously. Folks around the countryside lent a hand, and sort of blew on the coal. It got so people would stop Maynard and tell him what Daniel said—whether he ever said it or not—and then they would run to Daniel and convey Maynard's response. One or two started it, and after a time the whole section was mixed up in it. It would be hard to trace the devious steps of this growing antagonism, but next to junipers our best crop is jokers, and Dan and Maynie had the attention of experts. When, one fall, they met in the stable at the fair and looked right through each other without speaking, the melon was considered ripe.

That's how it came about that I'm telling you a Halloween story. Someone proposed that they take all of Maynard's cows and put them in Daniel's barn, and all of Daniel's and put them in Maynard's. Maynard was keeping 38 head, and Daniel 42, so on Halloween when Daniel and Maynard were sound asleep, 42 men and boys from Carter's Corner started leading a cow apiece over the road and 38 men and boys from Peppermint Corner began leading a cow apiece to meet them—each brigade followed by a prancing bull on a durable staff.

At about two-thirty in the morning, the two caravans met and passed in the road near our place. Some of the cows were cavorting a little, but mostly they paraded along happily enough. Dogs barked, and people woke up. It took a time for the animals to go by and then it was quiet again. At dawn, Daniel's cows were all at Peppermint Corner, and Maynard's cows were all at Carter's Corner, and the returning pranksters met and passed near our place and told each other the deed was done.

What could they do? Daniel got up and milked all Maynard's cows, and Maynard milked all of Daniel's, and after breakfast each man hitched up his horse and galloped in the direction of his suspicions. They met near our place and learned the worst.

Now you see, it isn't much of a stunt for a man to walk a cow eight miles, and it's easy for a crowd to walk a whole herd. But when a man has to walk 38, and another 42, it runs into time. Everyone for miles around anticipated enjoying this incident over and over again—because they thought Daniel and Maynard would be leading cows back and forth until snow flew.

* * *

But Daniel and Maynard sat in their buggies out front of our place and talked business, and when they were done they shook hands and each went home. They'd swapped herds. And for years Daniel won trunks full of blue ribbons with his wonderful Ayrshires, and Maynard set butterfat records with his excellent Shorthorns, and they both made speeches at breeders' meetings, and they were the best of friends.

And 80 of our best jokers were never quite sure whether they had fun or not.

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